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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

PROPOSED ENCOURAGEMENT OF STAR SERVICE FRAUDS.

EFFORTS OF GEN. BRADY'S FRIENDS TO HAVE ALL HIGHWAYS DECLARED POST-ROUTES—A PERNICIOUS MEASURE WHICH WOULD PERPETUATE STAR ROUTE ABUSES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The advocates of unlimited expenditures for the star mail service made a determined effort yesterday in the House to pass a bill declaring "all public roads and highways post-routes," and authorizing the Postmaster-General to put postal service on all such routes. The effect of the passage of such a measure would be to give the Post Office authorities full power to extend the star service over every public road in the country, and to make the Government liable for whatever expenditures they might deem necessary. The facts recently developed in connection with the star service show that it would be dangerous to lodge such power with the Post Office Department, unless stringent laws are passed effectually to prevent such abuses as have been practiced by Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady in letting contracts for star routes. Under existing laws all railroads and steam-boat lines are declared to be post-routes, and the Postmaster-General is given authority to put postal service on them when the public necessity requires it; but the rate at which mails are carried on such routes are fixed by law, and not left to the discretion of the Postmaster-General, as in the case of star routes. The pending investigation of Gen. Brady's methods of conducting the star service shows that compensation for service on star routes has been raised upon the mere order of that officer from $6,000 to $100,000 on a single route, and yet Gen. Brady was utterly unable to state how many Post Offices were on the routes where such increase was made, or to give any idea of the quantity of mail-matter carried on them. A better system for plundering the Treasury could not be devised than that under which the star service is now conducted, and the bill reported yesterday by the Committee on Post Offices proposed to perpetuate and legalize this system. The advocates of the bill in question were checked by a point of order interposed by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, and under the rule which requires that all bills involving an appropriation of public money shall have their first consideration in Committee of the Whole, the bill would have been sent to that committee had it not been withdrawn.

The star route advocates again came forward to-day with their bill in an amended form, the provision authorizing the Postmaster-General to put postal service on star routes at his discretion being omitted. As amended the bill simply declares "all public roads and highways post-routes." Even in this mild form the bill is objectionable, because, according to the theory and practice of Gen. Brady, the Post Office Department has the discretionary power to involve the Government to any amount for mail service on star routes, notwithstanding the statutes positively forbid any officer to make the United States liable for pecuniary obligation in advance of a specific appropriation, or to expend in any fiscal year a greater sum, for any purpose whatever, than has been appropriated for that year. There can be no reasonable objection to extending the mail service on public highways when public necessity requires such extension, but experience has demonstrated that the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, who is charged with the duty of having the mails carried on all post-routes, already exercises a larger measure of discretionary power than is consistent with the public interest. If Gen. Brady can be permeated with what he calls the "discretion of the Post Office Department" to the extent of involving the Government for $2,000,000 in one year in excess of the specific sum appropriated by Congress for star service, ordinary business prudence would dictate that his discretion to waste the public funds should be checked, not extended.

It would seem from the votes to-day in seconding the demand for the previous question on the passage of the bill that Gen. Brady did not make an idle boast when he boldly declared to the Committee on Appropriations that he expected the friends of the star service in the House to sustain his unlawful extravagance in increasing the compensation of contractors for carrying the mails on star routes. The vote on seconding the demand for the previous question was yeas 83, nays 44. Less than a quorum voted, and the morning hour having expired, the bill went over until to-morrow. It is not of the proper extension of the mail service on star routes that complaint is made, but of the gross extravagance and suspicious methods which have recently marked the conduct of that service.

SUBJECTS FOR ACTION BY CONGRESS.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS—ABUSES BY OWNERS OF PATENTS—UNLOADING VESSELS AT NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Democrats manifest a determination to pass, if possible, the bill repealing the laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations, introduced soon after the beginning of the session by Senator Davis, of West Virginia. This bill repeals all laws heretofore made for the appropriation of money for permanent, specific, and indefinite and permanent annual objects, except so far as they provide appropriations for the sinking fund, for payment of interest or principal of the public debt, or of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies. The action proposed is a very important one, involving many millions of dollars each year. The bill also provides that, upon its passage, the head of each department shall transmit estimates in the usual way to Congress of the amounts each department will require for the ensuing year; but the act is not to interfere with the laws relating to public buildings, or to prevent the payment of annuities to Indians, or with any money held in trust for a specific purpose. The subject was introduced in the Senate by the passage of a resolution offered by Mr. Davis, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the amount involved in these appropriations, and at that time Mr. Davis said that he understood the annual sum was over $60,000,000. He held that Congress should have supervision of these as well as other appropriations. When he offered the bill some days afterward, he declared that the Secretary approved of most and probably all of the repeals provided for in it, and he read the recommendation contained in the Secretary's annual report, that all appropriations, except for the interest on the public debt, should be limited to a period not exceeding two years and their expenditure confined to the period for which they were appropriated; also, that all permanent and indefinite appropriations made more than four years ago, except for the public debt, should be repealed. But the Senate Committee on Appropriations, of which Mr. Davis is Chairman, recently sent the bill to the Secretary, with a request that he should express to them his views upon it. The Secretary replied that the bill in its present form was not satisfactory to him, and suggested that several exceptions be made in addition to those named in the bill. Democratic members of the committee now say that they did not expect the Secretary would approve of so much of the bill as he did, notwithstanding the statement made in the Senate by Mr. Davis, and they are determined to secure, if possible, the passage of the bill as it stands. They desire to get it out of the committee as soon as they can, and obtain action upon it at as early a date as possible, for the reason that radical changes will become necessary in the appropriation bills should the bill in question be passed.

The bills introduced by Mr. Baker in the House, having for their object the protection of farmers and others, who assert that they have been persecuted and put to great expense by persons and combinations who bring actions against them in United States courts for [illegible] of patents, particularly for having in use the driven wells, have been followed by a bill, submitted in the Senate this week by Mr. Windom, of Minnesota. Mr. Baker's bills and the persecutions which led to their introduction have been fully described in THE TIMES. Mr. Windom's bill provides that in any suit brought in any court having jurisdiction in patent cases, for an alleged infringement of any patented article, where it shall appear that the defendant bought the article in good faith from the manufacturer or from some one engaged in the open sale and practical application of it, and used it for his own purposes and not for sale, if the plaintiff shall recover merely nominal damages the court shall compel him to pay all the costs, and if the plaintiff shall not recover $20 the court shall compel him to pay his own costs, unless it shall appear that the defendant, when he bought and applied the article, had knowledge or actual notice of the existence of the patent. The passage of such laws as are advocated in these bills will bring relief to farmers in the East as well as in the West.

Among the bills recently introduced in the House is one by Mr. Ross, of New-Jersey, appropriating $15,000 for the erection of a light-house at Mill Reef, Bergen Point, N. J., directly opposite New-Brighton, Staten Island. Another, introduced by Mr. Van Voorhis, proposes to amend the section of the Revised Statutes which defines the boundaries of the Seventh Collection District of New-York, known as the District of Genesee. The present limits of the district are the western extremity of Sodus Bay, on the west, and the eastern extremity of Oak-orchard Creek, on the east. The bill provides that the eastern boundary shall be the eastern extremity of Golden Hill Creek.

By section 2,871, Revised Statutes, the Collector of any port, with the concurrence of the Naval Officer, where there is one, is authorized to grant to steam-ships arriving from foreign ports a special license to unload their cargoes at night under certain conditions, and to collect a reasonable compensation, to be distributed among the Inspectors who superintend the unloading of the cargoes. Mr. Miner has introduced a bill to amend this section so that such special licenses may be granted to sailing vessels as well as steam-ships, and so that the word "Inspectors" may be held to include all officers of Customs assigned to superintend unloading in the night.

The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures adopted to-day several important amendments to Representative Warner's bill to stop paper inflation and provide for an increase in the volume of currency by the free coinage of gold and silver and the issue of gold and silver certificates. The bill, as amended, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act the issue of additional national bank notes, designed to circulate as currency, shall cease, and the volume of such notes shall not be increased beyond the amount which the banks may be entitled to receive at the date of the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. For any needed increase of currency the Mints of the United States shall be open to the public for the coinage of gold and silver into standard coins on the same terms and conditions as to receipt and coinage; gold coins to be returned for gold bullion and silver coins for silver bullion.

SEC. 3. Certificates in denominations now authorized by law shall be issued upon bullion and coin of the two metals deposited with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States on the same conditions, and subject to like regulations, which the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and shall be alike receivable for all dues to the Government. Such certificates, if issued on bullion, shall specify the weight and nominal value of the bullion in standard coin of that metal, and shall be redeemable at the place of issue in the same metal; if issued in coin, they shall specify the kind of coin on which they are issued; and certificates issued on coin shall be payable only in coin of like metal. All coin and bullion for which certificates are outstanding shall be retained in the Treasury for the redemption of the same. *Provided,* that coin certificates returned to the Treasury in payment of dues to the Government may be reissued, but bullion certificates so returned shall be canceled, and the bullion for which they were issued shall be converted into coin.

The Committee of Ways and Means continued this morning the hearing of gentlemen interested in the sugar business and in the proposition to modify the tariff. Mr. Searles made some closing explanations, and, in reply to questions asked by Mr. Kelley, stated that the greatest amount of the moisture found in raw sugars is found in muscovado sugars imported in hogsheads, and the least moisture in the centrifugal sugars, particularly those imported in bags and boxes. He also gave some figures in relation to the profits and losses of sugar refining. Mr. Nathaniel McKay, of Philadelphia, gave the results of investigations made by him in the Island of Demerara, the object being to show that raw sugars were not, as charged by the Treasury Department, artificially colored there by acids in order to defraud the revenue. Mr. Danford Knowlton, of New-York, made an argument in opposition to the ad valorem principle of taxing sugar, and in favor of a specific duty. He suggested that the sugars of commerce should be divided into two classes—raw and refined—placing a proper duty on each (as was the system of the tariff of 1834,) and intimated that a quality of sugar corresponding with No. 16 Dutch Standard, would be a proper dividing line. Being asked to state what duty he would recommend, Mr. Knowlton suggested 2 cents a pound on all sugars up to and including No. 16; and ¼, ⅓, or ½ cent additional on all sugars higher than No. 16, the average duty last year being 2 38-100 cents per pound. He complained of the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury modifying the law by the taxation of sugar, not on color alone, as required by law, but on the crystallizable percentage of sugar. He characterized the action of the Secretary as not only inimical to the rights and interests of the importer, but as being an invasion or usurpation of the rights of Congress. The hearing will be continued to-morrow and Saturday.

THE RIGHTS OF TRAVELERS.

A JUDGMENT WHICH THE PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR COMPANY WILL HAVE TO PAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A case of general interest has just been decided by the Supreme Court of this District. Frederick A. Lehman, of this city, found it necessary to visit New-York on important business, and, being in delicate health, purchased a ticket for a berth in a Pullman sleeping car, which he was assured by the ticket agent would be attached to the train at Alexandria and brought to Hyattsville, where it would be joined to the New-York train. The "sleeper" was not attached until the train reached Baltimore, and of this the plaintiff was not informed. Supposing that no sleeping car had been attached, he remained all night in an ordinary car, caught cold, and was made sick. Lehman brought suit in the Circuit Court against the Pullman Car Company, laying damages at $5,000, and obtained a verdict for $300 and costs of suit. The Pullman Company appealed to the Supreme Court. The defense was that the railroad company, having the entire control of the movements of these cars, that company, and not the Pullman Palace Car Company, was responsible. Justice Cox, in affirming the decision of the court below, discussed the relations the two companies bore to each other, and held that Lehman, having bought and paid for the privilege of a sleeping-car berth from Washington to New-York, was, therefore, entitled to it for the whole distance, and the company, having failed to furnish the accommodations for which it had received full compensation, was liable.

THE DEBT OF LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—An original bill has been filed in the Supreme Court by the State of New-Hampshire against the State of Louisiana and others, setting forth that the authorities of the latter State, under the provisions of the Constitution adopted in 1879, are about to use the proceeds of the taxes levied for the year 1879, under the act of 1874, to defray the expenses of the State Government, instead of devoting them, as they should devote them, to the payment of the principal and interest of the consolidated bonds issued by the State under the law known as act number 3 of the Statutes of 1874. The bill also sets forth that the State of New-Hampshire is the owner of six of the said consolidated bonds, and prays that the provisions of the new Constitution of Louisiana, in so far as they conflict with the contract expressed in the bonds and the act of 1874, may be adjudged void and unconstitutional as impairing the obligation of a contract. The bill also prays for an injunction to restrain the State officers of Louisiana from using the proceeds of the taxes for any other purpose than those specified in the act of 1874.

THE FUSIONISTS YIELDING

TRYING TO RETREAT GRACEFULLY FROM THEIR POSITION.

AGREEING TO AN ADJOURNMENT OF THEIR ILLEGAL LEGISLATURE UNTIL AUGUST—PROBABILITY THAT MANY OF THE FUSIONISTS WILL JOIN THE LEGAL BODY.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 28.—The Fusionists held a protracted caucus this afternoon, there being about 35 members in the House, and 9 in the Senate. The reporters and all outsiders were excluded. The session continued all the afternoon. The opinion of the court was freely discussed, the debate taking about the same range as previous talk upon the subject. Several of those who were at first in favor of standing out, regardless of the court's decision, held to their ground. The more conservative members were in favor of yielding and not fighting against the inevitable. It was finally voted to adjourn until the first Wednesday in August. No division of vote was called in either branch, and no member recorded himself for or against the measure. The proposition was simply declared carried, and the Fusion Legislature adjourned. Some Fusionists claim that it is their honest purpose and intention to meet on the day named, and that they will enter upon heavy campaign work for the next election, endeavor to have two returns of Congressional votes, one to be sent to them, and another to the Legislature, as recognized by the courts, and that they will make up a case to Congress concerning the Electoral vote.

The Republicans, and many Fusionists, say that such an adjournment was the easiest possible way of letting down the counted-in members, who have given their associates a great deal of trouble; that the Fusion Legislature will never again meet, as will be shown to-morrow by its members taking seats in the regular Legislature, and that the course pursued was an indirect method of dissolving. If the members go home, they will soon be returned by their constituents to look out for important interests coming before the Legislature this session. This will be the lever that will move the towns, which in turn will move the Representatives. The Legislature will declare vacant all seats which are not now filled, and new elections will be ordered.

Major Smith will start for home on the early morning train, to attend to his lumber business. He holds the same views as expressed in the dispatches last night, and recommends the quiet submission of all good citizens to the will of the court. He will never agree to a proposition that the Fusion Legislature shall come together again. Of the Fusion Senators who will take seats at the Senatorial board, the following may be safely mentioned: Messrs. Strickland, of Aroostook; Thompson, of Knox; Atwell, Barker, and Rogers, of Penobscot; Linn, of Somerset, and Ellis, of Waldo. The five remaining are doubtful at this hour. Mr. Patten, of Penobscot, has telegraphed to his people for instructions. Mr. Parlin, of Somerset, will probably go home. Speaker Talbot says he cannot take his seat in the House, but Messrs. Hobson, Wilson, Long, Hussey, Knowles, and, in fact, the leading men among the Fusionists, will come in quietly to-morrow and take their seats. About one-fourth will come in to-morrow, and the remainder will go home for a brief visit to friends, and then enough will return to make up about two-thirds of the entire number.

Fusion Secretary of State Sawyer has promised to return the valuation books to the office of the Secretary of State, and it is thought that he will not claim to be Secretary any longer. State Treasurer White was unable to be here to-day, but telegraphed to the Finance Committee that he would read the opinion and meet it to-morrow, his only desire having been to secure himself and bondsmen against loss. The opinion prevails that he will freely surrender the keys and property of the office as soon as his successor is qualified.

Only one company of Militia is now at the State-house, and that will soon be relieved from duty. It is the opinion on all sides that the contest is at an end.

In the Senate, the Committee on Judiciary was ordered to inquire as to amending the Constitution of the State by abolishing the Council, providing for the election of an Auditor, and constituting the heads of departments advisors of the Governor.

In the House, Mr. Hill, of Corinth, and Mr. Milliken, of Burnham, Fusionists, appeared and took their seats.

The committee to investigate the question whether enlistments or enrollments of men had been made, held its first session this afternoon. Mayor Nash, of this city, testified that he was fully satisfied that enlistments had been made here. On Dec. 29, he sent a note to Gov. Garcelon tendering his services with a sufficient number of policemen to keep the peace, and suggesting that he refrain from calling out the troops, as that would excite the people and might lead to a bad result. A committee of the City Council and also of the citizens informed the Governor that this was the feeling and sentiment of the people. The Governor paid no attention to this, but he [Nash] was well satisfied that an organization was being formed here in the office of R. W. Black, the object of which was to sustain Gov. Garcelon and hold the State-house. It was notorious about town that these men came to this building and occupied it every night. They drilled nightly with arms brought from the Bangor Arsenal. City Marshal Charles H. White testified that it was well understood that Black had 150 men drilling in the Bradbury Hall. One John Leighton, whom they had discharged because he was suspected of voting the Republican ticket, said the men were bound together by an oath, and they were expected to do what they were ordered to do. After further testimony, the committee adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 28.—The *New Era*, the leading Greenback organ, submits to the decision of the Supreme Court, and appeals to the people. It also calls upon the press to publish a declaration of the principles of the Brick Pomeroy leagues, thus admitting their connection with them.

EVADING A FORCED MARRIAGE.

A WEDDING AT THE MUZZLE OF A SHOT-GUN—SUED BY HIS VICTIM'S FATHER.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 28.—In the District Court to-day, in the case of McKeehen against Moose, a motion for a new trial was overruled, to which exception was taken. The case is one of remarkable interest. On June 30, 1879, the father of Hattie L. Moose, a beautiful young country girl, 17 years old, living about 12 miles from this city in the southern part of the county, came into the office of the Probate Judge, and obtained a marriage license to unite his daughter and Allison McKeehen, the present plaintiff, who was at the time a wealthy country merchant in the Village of Tonganoxie, and whose age is 32. The license was unsuspectingly granted. Moose went home, and McKeehen was invited to call at his house that evening, which invitation the latter accepted with an alacrity which, perhaps, is better understood when it is known that Miss Moose had confessed that there had been criminal relations existing between them. Soon after his arrival, however, McKeehen was confronted, as his statement alleges, with the stalwart farmer, armed with a shot-gun and two revolvers, and was informed that unless he married his victim he had just five minutes to live. He consented, after vainly endeavoring to argue the question. Still keeping him covered with the shot-gun, a Justice of the Peace was sent for by the father and the ceremony was performed. McKeehen was then informed that he might go or stay.

He chose the former course, and in a short time brought suit to have the marriage set aside, on the ground of fraud, violence, &c. The defendant put in a counter-charge of seduction, claiming $5,000 damages. Last week a decree was rendered setting aside the marriage, and a motion was made by the defendant for a new trial, which was heard to-day, as above stated. All the parties are respectably connected, and the young girl created a sensation in the court-room by her beauty, quiet manner, and refined action. Much sympathy was expressed for her. McKeehen, it is said, will now be prosecuted for seduction.

A WESTERN BANKER'S DEATH.

SUDDEN AND FATAL ILLNESS IN THIS CITY OF HORACE THOMPSON, OF ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 28.—The announcement of the death of Horace Thompson, of this city, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in New-York City, last night, caused general surprise and profound regret in St. Paul, of which city he was, perhaps, the most prominent banker and capitalist. Mr. Thompson was born in Vermont in 1829, and removed to Georgia while a young man. He came to St. Paul about 1850, and established himself in the banking business with his brother, the late J. E. Thompson. Together they founded the First National Bank of this city, one of the earliest institutions chartered under the National Banking law. Upon the death of his brother, in 1870, Horace Thompson, formerly Cashier, became President of the bank, and remained in that office until his death. Under his management, the bank became a leading financial institution of the North-west. Mr. Thompson was also one of the original incorporators of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad, and was Treasurer of the company until his death. He was prominent in many other semi public-enterprises for the development of the city and State, and though he never filled political office, stood in the first rank of public-spirited private citizens. His fortune is estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. Mr. Thompson went to New-York a few days ago, in company with his family and President Drake, of the Sioux City Railroad, on business connected with the company, which made several extensions and purchases of connecting roads last Summer. The first news of his attack only reached St. Paul a few hours before his death. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Horace Thompson, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of St. Paul, Minn., died of pneumonia, in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He came to this City, with his wife and daughter and a party of Western friends, about 10 days ago, and was apparently in the best of health until last Saturday, when he was suddenly taken ill. Drs. Hamilton and Leaming were called in to attend him, but all their skill was powerless. He died surrounded by his friends, and last evening the body, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Thompson and Thomas Cochran, a friend of the family, started for St. Paul, where the funeral services will be held on Sunday next.

SOLID FOR GRANT.

THE REPUBLICANS OF NORTH CAROLINA TO SEND A UNANIMOUS DELEGATION TO CHICAGO.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28.—The Republican State Committee will meet here to-morrow. Every member will be present. It is now indicated that the committee will appoint four delegates at large to the Chicago Convention, and that the Republican committees of the Congressional districts will appoint the other 16. The four at large will undoubtedly be for Gen. Grant for President. The reports from the Congressional districts represent that the feeling is so strong among the Republican masses that a solid delegation for Grant will be sent from each district. But for the item of expense to the delegates, a State Convention would be called to elect the delegates for the whole State, and for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. Every member of the committee who lives outside of this city reports that the sentiment in his part of the State presents a marked change from that of 1876, in favor of the Republicans. The opinion is freely expressed that the Republicans are sure to carry the State in November next. On account of this change there is no defection among the Republicans, either white or black, but there is conclusive evidence that there is an alarming defection among the masses of the Democratic Party. Nothing is feared except tissue ballots and systematic frauds by the Democratic election officers. If Gen. Grant is not a candidate, Elihu B. Washburne will receive several votes from this State. There seems to be strong opposition to either Blaine or Sherman. The two office-holders on the committee—W. P. Canaday, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, and J. J. Mott, Collector of Internal Revenue—are for Sherman, but they have no following on the committee or among the masses.

THE REV. DR. BELLOWS INELIGIBLE.

THE HARVARD BOARD OF OVERSEERS DECLARE HIS ELECTION NULL AND VOID.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The Board of Overseers of Harvard College, at a meeting to-day, at which Judge Hoar presided, voted that the Rev. Dr. Bellows, elected by the Alumni at the last election a member of the board, is ineligible, notwithstanding the report of the committee of the board—all lawyers—appointed to consider his case, in favor of his eligibility. The ground of his rejection is that he is not an inhabitant of the Commonwealth, and was not at the time of the election. The vote was 13 against him, to 8 in his favor. It is stated that the lawyers in the board were very evenly divided when the question came before it, and the discussion, which was long and thorough, was carried on mostly by them. It was voted that "the Committee on Elections be requested to consider and report whether, in view of the vote of the Overseers declaring the Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., ineligible, as an Overseer, there is any vacancy in the board, or whether the person having the next highest number of votes to those already decided to be chosen for six years is an elected member of the board."

OPPOSED TO PINCHBACK.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 28.—The President and Secretary of the Colored Men's Protective Union sent a protest this evening against Pinchback's appointment as Naval Officer. The State Republican Committee also protests against Pinchback, and requests delay until the arrival of Chairman Dumont, who left here to-day, with Collector Badger and ex-State Senator Burch, for Washington.

GEN. GRANT IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—Gen. Grant and party attended the American Circus last night, and left here for the Vuelta Abajo this morning. They will probably return to Havana on Saturday. The King has returned thanks to Gen. Grant for his dispatch of congratulation upon the occasion of his patron saint's day. It is said that Gen. Grant will not go to Nicaragua.

PENNSYLVANIA RIOT LOSSES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 28.—The $1,600,000 which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company agree to accept in full for its claims against Allegheny County on account of the riot losses has been paid over to the company, and the county is now engaged in settling the other claims which, it is expected, will be compromised for a total of about $210,000.

GREENFIELD AGAIN RESPITED.

SARACUSE, Jan. 28.—Orlando Greenfield, the convicted wife-murderer, has been respited by Gov. Cornell until the 27th of February. He was to have been hanged on Friday next.

NEW-JERSEY REPUBLICANS.

NEWARK, Jan. 28.—The Republican State Committee has called a State Convention to meet at Trenton on Thursday, May 6, to elect delegates to the Chicago Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—The Laclede Iron Works, in North St. Louis, resumed work to-day after a suspension of nearly a year. They employ about 500 men.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

EUROPEAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

EXCITEMENT CAUSED BY THE INCREASE OF THE GERMAN ARMY—THE PROBABLE ACTION OF ENGLAND IN AFGHANISTAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The *National Zeitung*, discussing the proposed increase of the Army, says: "The German nation is almost unanimous in its approval of Prince Bismarck's resolution to resist Panslavism as soon as it shows itself becoming an active and aggressive power. As yet Germany preserves friendly relations with official Russia, but Europe can only be thoroughly quieted by exertions in the place whence the causes of her agitation have proceeded. The assurances of peace from the Russian press ought to be received with great satisfaction, but it must not be forgotten that it is more easy to excite fears than to pacify them."

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Lord Sandon, (Conservative,) member of the House of Commons for Liverpool, and a member of the British Cabinet, addressed a great Conservative meeting here last night in support of the Conservative candidate for the seat in the House made vacant by the death of Mr. John Torr.

BARCELONA, Jan. 28.—A number of revolutionary papers have been seized here, and six Internationalists have been arrested.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Lord Ramsey having promised the Liverpool Home Rulers to support an inquiry into the question of home rule, they have determined to give him their votes as candidate at the Liverpool elections.

A Bombay dispatch says it is generally believed that an army corps will advance to Herat, and that that district will be transferred to Persia. All officers belonging to the Kabul division now on leave are ordered to rejoin their commands by March 15, when operations throughout Afghanistan will recommence.

A Kabul dispatch says the Ghuznees have sent word to Gen. Roberts that they have determined to fight to the last extremity unless Yakoob Khan is reinstated in Kabul as Ameer.

A Paris dispatch announces that the Count de St. Vallier has withdrawn his resignation of the Ambassadorship to Berlin.

Another Paris dispatch says the Left Centre have decided not to amalgamate with any other group.

A Berlin dispatch says the *National Zeitung's* St. Petersburg letter states that the increase of the German Army has fallen like a thunderbolt upon the Russian people.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "An Imperial irade has been issued authorizing the Turkish Ministry to negotiate the Greek question upon a new basis projected by Greece. The sittings of the Turco-Greek Commission will therefore be resumed."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 28.—The bill for the purchase of the Roumanian railways by the State has been adopted in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Administrative Palace at Jassy, the ancient capital of Moldavia, has been entirely destroyed by fire. It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The two Americans arrested in Naples, charged with the robbery, at Brussels, of a Russian naval officer of 85,000 francs, are John Collins, who is about 16 years old, and a man named Cleveland, alias Everest, alias Ferguson, about 28 years old. The Government of Belgium has made a demand for their extradition.

A dispatch from Madrid says: "The medical men differ about the mental condition of Francisco Otero Gonzales, the would-be regicide. Some say that he is sane, while others declare that he is an imbecile. His trial, therefore, will proceed."

A GREAT EUROPEAN OIL-FIELD.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Berlin says the borings in the Hanover petroleum region are now 60 feet deep, and the existence of a basin as large and rich as the one in Pennsylvania is regarded as beyond doubt by mining experts. The deepest borings already yield four hundredweights of oil per well daily, and as the oil is becoming more and more inflammable as the bore approaches the basin, the discovery of a European oil region may be pronounced impending. The borings are exclusively in the hands of Hamburg and Bremen firms engaged in the American trade.

A NEW-YORK DEFAULTER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A correspondent at Paris reports that a clerk in a New-York bank, who absconded with $20,000, has been arrested in Paris, with $10,000 on his person. The clerk states that he left $5,000 in New-Haven, and $2,500 at Southampton.

PENNSYLVANIA'S PREFERENCE.

THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATION TO BE A UNIT IN FAVOR OF GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—It was stated this evening by a gentleman who had just returned from Washington that the proceedings of the Pennsylvania State Convention next week would be substantially as follows: A resolution will be introduced, first, to instruct the delegates to the National Convention to vote as a unit, and next to instruct them to vote for Gen. Grant as the Presidential nominee. At a conference held in Washington with a number of Pennsylvania's leading Republicans, early this week, arguments were used with a view to induce Senator Cameron to allow the delegates to Chicago to remain uninstructed and to be guided by the course of events. The Senator, while giving courteous attention to the proposal, declined it emphatically, and announced his willingness to try the experiment of having the Pennsylvania convention indorse Gen. Grant, believing that it would be carried by a large majority. The Senator felt that if Pennsylvania would declare for Gen. Grant, the remainder of the States would follow, one after another, and there would be no trouble in nominating the General at Chicago on the first ballot. The conference adjourned with the understanding that the Pennsylvania State Convention would declare for Grant.

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—The creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company received the following report from the Trustee, Zachariah Chafee, this evening:

To the Creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company:

The Trustee herewith presents his annual statement of the results of operations for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879: Net profits of manufacturing, after deducting Aquidneck Company commission, expenses, office, interest on Aquidneck Co.'s account, and amount paid Amasa and William Sprague, $256,092 41; receipts from dividends, rents, &c., $52,987 75. Total, $309,080 16. Applied as follows: Liabilities reduced during the year (only $9,000, of which was outstanding at date of the trust deed,) $390,833 91; assets reduced during the year, $160,220 74, making the net decrease in liabilities, $230,613 17. Paid for new and additional machinery, (charged to estate accounts,) $12,378 26; paid taxes, insurance, expense, interest, and repairs on property, (in addition to amount charged to manufacturers,) which would have had to be paid were the machinery idle, $66,088 79. In addition to the above, there has been paid and charged to manufacturing as follows: For new machinery to replace old, repairs and improvements on machinery, and painting and shingling tenements, all of which is over and above ordinary repairs, $52,682 59; for taxes and insurance on manufacturing property, $36,195 09, total, 88,877 68.

By the above it will be seen that the estate is $358,071 07 better off for the machinery having been kept in operation during the year. The principal part of the earnings, as by the statement, has been made during the last four months, and from the present prospects of business, I hope and expect to be able to pay a dividend from the earnings on the 1st of July next. The net earnings of the Aquidneck Company, after rebuilding the arctic dam, and payments made on account of new wheel, taxes, and insurance, are $121,201 17.

VAINLY OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE.

THE CONVICTION OF RYAN, THE KINGSTON RIOTER, AFFIRMED BY THE COURT OF APPEALS.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the judgment and conviction of William Ryan, the political rioter, who was convicted in this county in June last and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. At the town meeting, held in the Town of Kingston, in this county, in March last, a gang of 200 roughs took possession of the polls and prevented the tax-payers from voting. Those who did attempt to vote were knocked down and beaten. Among them was old John Souser, about 70 years of age, who denounced the ruffians in unmeasured terms. For this he was set upon by William Ryan, one of the leaders of the gang, who broke his jaw and ankle bones. Ryan was indicted by the Grand Jury in April, and on May 28 the Legislature passed chapter 390 of the Laws of 1879, which gives to Courts of Special Sessions and Justices of the Peace exclusive jurisdiction to try cases of assault and battery. Ryan was brought up for trial at the Ulster Sessions in June, when his counsel moved for his discharge upon the ground that chapter 390 of the Laws of 1879 had deprived the court of jurisdiction to try the case. The District Attorney, claiming that the act did not apply to indictments found before its passage, the court refused to discharge, and Ryan was tried, convicted, and sentenced. Judge Ingalls thereupon granted a stay of proceedings and writ of error, and the case went to the General Term, where it was argued, at Saratoga, in September last. The court reserved its decision until the Albany term, in November, when, Judge Learned writing the opinion, it affirmed the conviction.

Counsel for Ryan then applied, successively, to Judges Learned, Ingalls, and Osborn for a writ of error and stay of proceedings, to enable them to take the case to the Court of Appeals, all of whom denied the application. Finally, they obtained a writ of error from Judge Westbrook, sending the case to the Court of Appeals, where it was argued, on Jan. 14, by the Hon. F. L. Westbrook for Ryan and District Attorney Clearwater, of Ulster, for the people. Yesterday that court affirmed the judgment of the Ulster Sessions and of the Supreme Court, and Ryan will serve out his term. The case has attracted much attention throughout the State, from the fact that the proceedings at the town meeting were investigated by a Legislative Committee, and because of its being the first case which has arisen under chapter 390 of the Laws of 1879.

A LABORERS' RACE CONFLICT.

VIRGINIA MILITIA CALLED OUT TO PREVENT A COLLISION BETWEEN WHITE AND BLACK WORKMEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28.—Telegrams received here this morning state that intense excitement prevails in Shenandoah County in consequence of an apprehended collision between the white and black laborers at Columbia Furnace, near Edinburg, in that county. Gov. Holliday received a telegram from Sheriff Joseph Stickley, of Shenandoah, asking for the assistance of troops to aid in quelling the riot; also, one from Capt. J. W. Magruder, of the Woodstock military company, stating that he has notice of a serious riot at the point mentioned, and asking for orders what to do. The Governor immediately replied to Capt. Magruder, directing him to place his command at the disposal of Sheriff Stickley and the Commonwealth's Attorney, H. C. Allen, for the preservation of the peace, and to keep him [the Governor] advised of events. Other telegrams received by members of the Legislature from the Shenandoah Valley confirm the above reports. The trouble, as far as can be ascertained, has its origin in the fact that John W. Whistler & Co., the proprietors of the Columbia and Liberty Furnaces, are substituting colored for white labor in their works. These works have heretofore been almost entirely run by white operatives, who live and own their little homes in the neighborhood of the furnaces, and who have no other means of support than their daily labor, while the negroes, who are replacing them, are imported from other counties where the negro element prevails to a greater extent than in Shenandoah, which county has but a very small colored population.

State Senator H. H. Reddleber, of Shenandoah County, to-night received a dispatch from Woodstock, in which the sender says: "I left Columbia Furnace at 4 o'clock this afternoon. There was no trouble there, and Dr. Armstrong reported everything quiet at Liberty Furnace. Last night some negroes were attacked at Liberty Furnace and two men were wounded. The rioters then dispersed, threatening to return to-night. A dispatch stating that the rioters are now 200 strong, and asking for military reinforcement, has just been received from the Sheriff." Acting Commonwealth Attorney H. C. Allen has telegraphed the Governor as follows: "I have just received communications from the Sheriff and Capt. Magruder at Liberty Furnace, 12 miles from here. All is now quiet, but trouble is apprehended, and more men are needed at once. The Winchester company could be ordered up to-night. The Sheriff says that a considerable number of rioters seem to be organizing. Last night two negroes were shot and severely hurt." In response to these advices, Gov. Holliday has telegraphed to Capt. James S. Burgess, commanding the Winchester Light Infantry, ordering him to proceed with his company to the scene of disturbance by the first train, and place himself at the disposal of the Sheriff.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 28.—G. B. Phelps, an extensive railway contractor from the United States, is here making application for a charter for a new line of railroad from Longueuil to Chambly, to connect with the Rome and Watertown Railroad, at Potsdam Junction, N. Y. The proposed line would bring the port of Montreal into direct communication with Central New-York. The promoters will not ask any Provincial or municipal assistance, and the directorate will be composed principally of Canadians.

ENGLISH RACING WEIGHTS.

THE SCHEDULE FOR THE SPRING HANDICAP RACES AT EPSOM.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The weights for the handicap races for the Epsom Spring meeting are announced. For the race for the City and Suburban Handicap, which will take place on Thursday, the 22d of April, Mr. P. Lorillard's entries will carry weights as follows: Br. g. Parole, aged, will carry the top weight, 130 pounds, and the 4-year-old b. c. Falsetto is placed third on the list, with 124 pounds. The 3-year-old ch. c. Mistake is given 96 pounds; the 3-year-old b. c. Boreas, and 3-year-old ch. f. Sly Dance, 94 pounds each; 3-year-old b. f. Geraldine, 93 pounds; 3-year-old ch. c. Wallenstein, 91 pounds; 3-year-old b. f. Nereid, 89 pounds, and 3-year-old ch. f. Pappoose, 88 pounds. For the race for the great Surrey Handicap, which will be run on Tuesday, April 20, Parole is second on the list, with 133 pounds; Mistake is given 96 pounds, Sly Dance 94 pounds, Wallenstein 91 pounds, and Nereid 89 pounds. For the race for the Prince of Wales Stakes, which will be run on the same day, Parole is first on the list, with 144 pounds, and Falsetto second, with 132 pounds. Mistake is given 110 pounds; Boreas and Sly Dance 108 pounds each, Geraldine 107 pounds, Wallenstein 105 pounds, Nereid 103 pounds, and Pappoose 102 pounds. For the race for the Great Metropolitan Stakes, which will take place on Wednesday, April 21, Mr. F. Gretton's 5-year-old b. c. Isonomy is first on the list, with 136 pounds, and Mr. P. Lorillard's Falsetto third, with 124 pounds. Acceptances must be declared by next Tuesday, Feb. 3. There are 109 nominations for the first race, 53 for the second, 51 for the third, and 38 for the last.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28.—A. B. & C. M. Spitzer, doing business under the name of the German-American Bank, made an assignment to-day to William G. Tarlon.

STATE LEGISLATIVE WORK

EXAMINING THE DANNEMORA LEASE

EX-CONTROLLER OLCOTT EXPLAINS HIS REASONS FOR LEASING THE ROAD—THE ADVANTAGES COMING TO THE STATE—PRESIDENT DICKSON GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE MATTER.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The special committee of the Assembly to investigate the leasing of the Plattsburg and Dannemora Railroad to the Chateaugay Railroad Company, held its first meeting to-day in the Assembly Judiciary Committee room. Mr. Ingersoll, Dr. Hayes, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Potts, and Mr. Chickering were present. Among the witnesses who appeared were ex-Controller Olcott, Mr. Thomas Dickson, President, and Mr. Andrew Williams, Secretary, of the Chateaugay Railroad; Superintendent Pilsbury, Mr. William P. Mooers, and Mr. Smith M. Weed. Mr. Matthew Hale appeared in behalf of the Chateaugay Railroad, and Mr. Henry Smith for Superintendent Pilsbury. At 4:30 o'clock Mr. Ingersoll called the committee to order, read the resolution by authority of which the investigation was held, and asked for suggestions from the committee. Dr. Hayes suggested that the lease be proved.

Frederic P. Olcott was called and sworn. He testified that he approved as Controller, of the lease of the Dannemora Railroad to the Chateaugay Railroad. He examined the provisions of the lease, believing it would be a good thing for the State. At the Chairman's request he gave his reasons. The Plattsburg and Dannemora Railroad is a short one, running through a wild country, and is about eight miles long. There is and can be very little travel or freight over it, except such as goes to the prison and comes from it. That was one reason. The second was that the State retained all the benefits it could reap by building the road. According to a contract made by the Prison Superintendent, the State was to be paid 25 cents a day for the labor of the prisoners. In case a railroad was built, 40 cents was to be paid by the contractor. That benefit was procured by building the road. By the terms of the lease the supplies of the prison were to be carried for nothing, and all risks of carrying were thus avoided. One of the main reasons for approving the lease was the escaping all responsibility for carrying, and that responsibility was shifted to the road. The parties leasing the road intended to construct 16 miles more road, and to open it up from Belmont to Malone. The State would never have done this. To Dr. Hayes, Mr. Olcott said that in regard to the extension, there was a provision in the lease that the road should be extended, 3 feet gauge, about 16 miles in two years. Mr. Smith M. Weed here produced a map of the country, showing the course of the road and the location of the iron mines to be reached by the extension of the Dannemora Railroad.

Mr. Olcott said a further reason for making the lease was that it was costing the State $1,000 or $1,500 a month for transportation, besides the responsibility of carrying, and he saw no reason for refusing to make the lease. The road began operations in November or December, 1878, and the lease was made in June, 1879. The witness did not think there could be any shortening of communication to the West by the extension of the railroad. The power to lease the road was granted in the original charter or act of the Legislature. Reference was made to the laws of the State, and the section of the act authorizing the lease was pointed out. It provided that upon the completion, or partial completion, of the road, the Superintendent of Prisons could lease it on the best conditions obtainable by the State. In making the lease, he assumed that no land was released except those needed for the purposes of the road. Mr. Mooers explained that the lease covered the privilege accorded by the United States to two other railroads of crossing the Government reservation in order to reach Plattsburg. The witness had no knowledge that Mr. Mooers had anything to do with making or securing the lease, and he was of the opinion that he had nothing to do with it. He first heard of the lease in April, and it was made in June. It was suggested by the Superintendent of Prisons.

To Mr. Rhodes—I had made examination of the ground before the road was begun; I had nothing to do with the negotiation of the lease; the Superintendent of Prisons told him that he had written to the President of the Chateaugay Railroad. The cost of the railroad was about $170,000, and of the rolling stock, $40,000. The lessees agreed to keep the road in good order. Mr. Olcott understood that the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company refused to lease the road and it has been leased to persons independent of that company. Several modifications favorable to the State were made in the lease before it was made, through Andrew Williams and William E. Smith, Smith M. Weed's law partner, for 99 years at $1 a year. He considered it a good lease for the State.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and of the Chateaugay Railroad Company, was the next witness. He prepared the lease of the Dannemora Railroad in Albany. Mr. Pilsbury had offered to lease the road to the Delaware and Hudson Company, and the offer was promptly declined. It had afterward been accepted by the Chateaugay Company because it furnished that company with the beginning of a road to the Chateaugay iron mines. If the company had not made that lease, it would not have built the extension afterward constructed. There was no expectation of forming a Western connection with any line by way of the Dannemora Railroad. It would not have been a good investment to take the Dannemora Road alone, as its expenses were greater than the receipts. He had corresponded with Smith M. Weed and Andrew Williams, in regard to the lease, both of these gentlemen being interested in the Chateaugay mines. To Mr. Hale he said he did not believe any railroad company in the country would have made the lease unless it desired to get out iron as the lessees did. He thought the State made $20,000 or $30,000 a year by the lease, as it avoided all responsibilities and accidents incident to carrying, and cut off an expense of $1,500 to $2,000 a month for transportation expenses between the prison and Plattsburg. Until the Chateaugay extension was made the lessees lost money. Since the extension was built, it had earned something. The Chateaugay company did not make the lease as a charitable operation, to release the State from a bad job, but to make money out of it. It thought that eventually it would make something. To Mr. Mooers Mr. Dickson said that he never heard his name mentioned in connection with the lease, nor did he ever have any conversation with him on the subject. Mr. Dickson invited the committee to ride over the Delaware and Hudson and Dannemora Roads to inspect them. The invitation was accepted, with thanks.

It is the general impression of members of the committee that the material facts about the much-talked-of lease have been obtained, but there is now a strong desire on the part of Mr. Mooers, Controller Olcott and others, who have been mentioned in connection with the matter, to ascertain what motive led to the publication of what is now regarded as a good deal of a cock-and-bull story. The committee will meet again to-morrow, when Smith M. Weed will be examined.

A BUSY DAY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

OPPOSING EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION—A NEW ASSESSMENT BILL—FIVE-CENT FARES.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—A very positive opposition to the exemption of property from taxation was developed in the Assembly this morning in the discussion that took place over the bill for the incorporation of the James Prendergast Library at Jamestown. Mr. Prendergast, for whom the library is named, was a member of the Assembly of 1879, and a young man of brilliant promise. He was greatly admired by his associates in the last House, and the news of his sudden death was received with genuine regret. When the bill to [illegible]

porate the library which he had desired should be established was introduced by Mr. Smith Clark, of Chautauqua, it was submitted, with an explanation which secured for it general approbation, without much examination of the bill. To-day, when it came up on its third reading, Mr. Bradley, of Westchester, objected to its passage because it proposed to exempt certain property from taxation, in addition to the library building. Mr. Skinner found opportunity during the discussion to protest against the exemption of any property from bearing its share of the burden of taxation, when that property enjoyed the protection of the State. The vote by which the bill was first passed, under protest, was reconsidered, on Mr. Alvord's motion, and the bill was so amended as to exempt the property from local taxation only, when it was again passed, Chamberlain, Craeser, and Skinner voting in the negative.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal this morning, Mr. Charles Stuart Parnell, accompanied by Mr. Jules O'Brien, of Erie, and Mr. Clancy, of Kings, came upon the floor. Mr. Husted, who did not recognize Mr. O'Brien, but took him for one of Mr. Parnell's party, rose promptly and said that he observed that two distinguished gentlemen were upon the floor who were seeking relief for their distressed fellow-citizens, and as it had been customary in such cases to extend courtesies to distinguished visitors, he moved a recess of 15 minutes, which was taken. Mr. Parnell then advanced to the left of the Speaker's desk, was introduced to Speaker Sharpe, and shook hands with a large number of the members.

Mr. Mitchell provoked some discussion about the janitors of the City courts by moving some amendments when Mr. Deane's bill came up on its third reading. His amendments sought to limit the number of janitors to one for each court building. Mr. Deane objected to this, saying that his bill, as worded, was entirely satisfactory to the Justices as it stood. As the bill seemed to be in some danger, Mr. Deane was willing to have it laid on the table. Mr. Cohen's bill to exempt certain charitable societies and institutions from the payment of water taxes got a slight shaking up on a motion by Mr. Varnum that the Cities Committee be discharged from further consideration of it, and that it be referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Dr. Hayes and Mr. Cohen had objections to offer, but Mr. Alvord thought that this was again an opportunity to inquire about the matter of exemption from taxation, and the bill went to the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Grosse's bill to prohibit the manufacture of cigars in tenements was reported from the Committee on Trades and Manufactures for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Varnum to-day introduced the two bills which he introduced last year, to reduce the expenses of the City of New-York. They were then discussed repeatedly in the House and in committee, but failed to pass, through interminable delay on the part of the Cities Committee to report them. One defines the powers of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, limiting the amount which it shall appropriate from year to year, and the complementary bill specifies how the amounts to be appropriated for City expenditures shall be distributed so as to effect a saving in each succeeding year. They were referred to the Cities Committee.

Dr. Hayes introduced a bill to authorize the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission to examine into the management of State asylums for the insane and other institutions, and as to the "efficiency and fitness of the Commissioner in Lunacy," appropriates $3,000 for the purpose, and calls for a report in one year. Mr. Mitchell introduced the Sandy Hook and Hell Gate Pilotage bills, already introduced in the Senate. Mr. Alvord introduced a voluminous Assessment bill, to the preparation of which he says he has devoted much time and care. The bill contains this provision:

"If any real estate in the possession or ownership of any person liable to assessment and taxation is incumbered by any lien by way of mortgage or contract to purchase, the party in possession or ownership of the same shall pay the full tax imposed upon it, and upon giving to the Assessor who shall assess the same a true account of the incumbrance thereon by way of unpaid purchase money or mortgage, such possessor or owner may pay the tax imposed thereon; but he shall, upon demand, receive a receipt for so much of the tax paid upon such property as is fairly and equitably represented by the interest of the vendor under contract or the mortgagor of such property, which receipt, in the hands of such purchaser or mortgagor, shall apply upon and be a payment of the amount due by him on his contract for the purchase or mortgage upon said real estate whenever and as often as the amount due on either may be payable, except that in case said purchaser or mortgagor shall by writing in the contract for sale and purchase, or in the mortgage lien on said real estate, stipulate and agree to pay the taxes on the same, he shall pay such tax in addition to the price agreed upon on such sale or purchase, or to the value of such mortgage lien, and the lawful interest, or either, and no claim for usury shall attach thereto; and the payment of such tax without the demand for such special receipt or such stipulation or agreement to pay such tax shall deprive him of the right to offset such indebtedness against his liability to be assessed or pay his tax on any personal property owned by him or in his possession."

The bill also provides for the listing system for assessment, and also for assessing the personal property of railroad companies in the localities where their chief offices are.

Dr. Hayes introduced his bill in relation to West-street improvements, a measure which was vigorously opposed in the Cities Committee last Winter. The street-cleaning bills introduced by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Varnum were reported from the Cities Committee for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Duell, who is determined that the much-abused power to confer favor upon favored grantees by appointing them to fat Receiverships and Referees' places shall be ventilated, called up his resolution asking for information of the County Clerk of New-York as to their appointment and the amount of compensation received by them, and it was adopted. Mr. Grady, who a day or two ago prompted a member to object to the passage of the resolution, was in the chamber, and made another effort to stop the resolution, but without success.

The Five-cent Fare bills were before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly this afternoon. Mr. Terpeny advocated the passage of the Reduction bill offered by him, and Mr. Grosse made an extended argument in favor of his bill. The companies, he said, had obtained a great franchise, for which they had paid nothing, and it was plain that they could afford to carry passengers at a lower rate. No representative of the elevated roads appeared in opposition. The hearing was adjourned for a week, Judge John K. Porter requesting to be heard. Opportunity is to be given to representatives of the New-York and Metropolitan Elevated Railroads to be heard.

APPOINTED TO STATE OFFICES.

QUARANTINE AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS AND OTHER OFFICERS NOMINATED YESTERDAY.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The Senate proceedings to-day, outside of the executive session, were unimportant. Mr. Seebacher introduced a bill which he says is designed to protect the public against irresponsible auctioneers. It increases the license fees of auctioneers to $500, requires them to give bonds in $10,000, and confers the power of granting licenses on the Controller. Mr. Astor's bill making it a felony to mingle trust funds with the private funds of persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, was ordered to a third reading.

In executive session the following nominations to office were announced, all of which were referred to their appropriate committees without debate:

For Quarantine Commissioner—Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, in place of James McQuade, whose term has expired.

For Canal Appraisers—William L. Bostwick, of Ithaca, and George T. Morgan, of Buffalo.

For Commissioners of Emigration—Charles F. Ulrich and Edmund Stephenson, of New-York, in place of John D. Lawson and Joel W. Mason, declined.

For Special Port-warden—John Waters of Staten Island, in place of John E. Colville.

The appointment of Thomas C. Platt to the small office of Quarantine Commissioner is a surprise here, in view of the fact that he was offered the best political position in the State—that of Commissioner of Public Works—and declined to take it. It is said, in explanation, that his important position in one of the large express companies requires his residence in New-York, and that the office of Quarantine Commissioner will not interfere with his mining and other interests. The term of James McQuade, whom Mr. Platt succeeds, expired a year ago, but he has held over because of the refusal of the last Senate to confirm his reappointment.

William L. Bostwick, one of the new Canal Appraisers, is an ex-Assemblyman, who is engaged in the manufacturing business. He was nominated on the Republican State ticket for Treasurer three years ago, and is one of the Regents of the University.

George T. Morgan, the other appointee for Canal Appraiser, is an attaché of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and was strongly urged by the Republicans of Erie County for Commissioner of Public Works. There are three Canal Appraisers, whose salaries are $5,000 each. The term of the third man does not expire until Feb. 15.

The new appointee for Special Port Warden has been for several years past the keeper of Hoffman Island in the Lower Quarantine ground. He takes the place of John E. Colville, who has been the keeper of the Quarantine Hospital on Swinburne Island, but who will have to vacate the position as soon as a new Health Officer is appointed.

It is expected that a Canal Auditor in place of Schuyler will be among the next nominations of the Governor. Bostwick, who was one of the candidates for the position, having accepted an Appraisership, the appointment is now supposed to rest between ex-Congressman Smart, of Washington County, and H. A. Glidden, the defeated candidate for Clerk of the Senate. It is now conceded on all hands that ex-Assemblyman Hepburn, of Port Lawrence, will get the appointment for Superintendent of Banks in place of Acting Superintendent Lamb.

OPPOSING PILOTS' EXACTIONS.

ARGUMENTS OF THE MERCHANTS AGAINST THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The battle between the New-York shipping merchants and pilots commenced this afternoon, before the Joint Committees on Commerce and Navigation. The merchants were represented by W. W. Goodrich, their counsel; by J. O. Ward, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; J. H. Boynton, of the Produce Exchange; J. W. Parker, of the Ship-owners' Association; J. H. Van Brunt, of the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association; J. E. Miller, of the Maritime Association; Charles Watrous, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Hand, a practical shipbuilder. The pilots were represented by Henry Harbison, who requested that their side should be heard at a future day, as their counsel, W. A. Butler, was unable to be present to-day.

Mr. Ward opened the argument, and merely expressed the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, that a reform was needed in the Pilot laws, and hoped that a special committee might be appointed to go to New-York and investigate the facts, preparatory to Legislative action. It was agreed on all sides, he said, that there should be a reduction in the rates of pilotage, and the only question was how large a reduction ought to be made. With regard to Hell Gate pilotage, it ought in his opinion, to be abolished altogether. It was useless, and, to use a common phrase, was a fraud. J. H. Boynton, on behalf of the Produce Exchange, agreed with Mr. Ward as to the necessity of a reduction in the rates of pilotage, but did not specify how much it ought to be.

J. W. Parker said that the pilotage at the Port of New-York was excessive and larger than at any other leading port in the world, while it was among the least difficult ports to enter. He agreed in the recommendation of a special committee to investigate the subject. The pay of the New-York pilots, he said, under the present rates, averaged more than $4,000 a year for each man, while the pay of ship-masters, who navigated the whole voyage, only averaged from $60 to $100 a month. For the amount of service rendered, the New-York pilots were the best-paid men he knew of.

J. H. Van Brunt, from the Captains' Association, insisted specially upon the abolition of compulsory pilotage everywhere, and the doing away with Hell Gate pilotage altogether. He said more money was paid to the Hell Gate pilots, who rendered no service at all, than was realized by the owners of the vessels passing through the East River.

Ernest Miller, of the Maritime Association, made the leading argument of the evening, which was a very able and conclusive presentation of the case for the merchants. In answer to the pregnant charge that it was the foreign shippers only who were opposing the present pilot system, he said that all the gentlemen appearing before the committee to-day were American ship-owners. What they demanded was, first, a reduction of the present rates 33 1-3 per cent., as they existed before the war, and, second, the total abolition of compulsory pilotage. From 1845 to 1853, there was no such thing as compulsory pilotage at the port of New-York, and yet there were plenty of pilots and the service was just as good as it is now. If the pilots could live then, when the tonnage entering the port was less than a third what it is now, it was folly to say that the abolition of compulsory pilotage would destroy the pilot system. In 1853, the pilots had a law passed through the Legislature establishing compulsory pilotage. This law was protested against by all the leading merchants, headed by Walter R. Jones. Since that time the pilot system of New-York had been a close corporation and a monopoly. In 1863 the merchants, at the earnest solicitation of the pilots, consented to the passage of a law increasing the rates 33 1-3 per cent., with the distinct understanding that it should be restored to the old figure just as soon as the inflated war prices then existing were over. He gave illustrations of the operation of compulsory pilotage. Mr. Ward, who was present, was compelled to pay pilotage on one of his steamers running to Havana at the rate of $2,872 for 108 hours service, while the pay of the Captain of the steamer for 365 days' service was only $2,400, and yet his Captain never employed pilots, as the company had more confidence in the piloting skill of their own Captains than they had in any chance pilot that the steamer might pick up. Another illustration of the absurdity and injustice of compulsory pilotage was given in the case of two steamers, lying on either side of a wharf, one loaded with passengers bound for New-Orleans, and the other about to start on a three days' voyage to Bermuda for a load of potatoes. They both pass through the same waters and have equal need of a pilot, and yet the steamer, freighted with passengers, was exempt from pilot charge because she was bound for an American port, while the Bermuda steamer was compelled to pay pilotage in and out with her load of potatoes. As to Hell Gate pilotage, it was, as had been well said, "a fraud." There was now absolutely no necessity for it. Nearly all the sailing craft that now pass through Hell Gate were towed by tugs, which cost them about $5 each, while they were obliged to pay in addition from $7 to $9 each for a pilot whom they never took, and of whom they had no earthly need.

Mr. Watrous, of the Board of Trade, spoke in a similar strain, and ridiculed the pretense that the pilot service was dangerous. He said it was not nearly as dangerous as the service rendered by the masters of vessels, who had to run the risks of the entire voyage added to the risks from climatic diseases in foreign ports, and yet, for a service of two to four hours, the New-York pilot got more pay than the Captain of the vessel for the entire voyage.

Mr. Hand, a practical mechanic, closed the argument, and kept the committee and the large audience in attendance in roars of laughter by his quaint anecdotes illustrating the absurdity and injustice of the New-York pilotage system. At the close of the hearing, Mr. Davenport, Chairman of the committee, announced that arguments in behalf of the pilots would be heard next week Wednesday, at 4 o'clock.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—1 A. M.—For New-England, colder and clear or fair weather, rising barometer, and northerly to westerly winds.

For the Middle States, colder, and clear or partly cloudy weather, north-west to north-east winds, and rising barometer.

For the south Atlantic States, a slight fall in temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with rising barometer, and northerly to easterly winds.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, colder northerly to easterly winds, rising barometer and clear or partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the West Gulf States, followed during Thursday night or Friday morning in the Western portion by falling barometer, east to south winds, and slowly rising temperature.

For the lake region, colder and partly cloudy weather, north-west winds, shifting to north and east, rising barometer, followed in the western portion by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, decidedly colder northerly winds, shifting to east and south, partly cloudy weather, and a slight rise followed by falling barometer.

For the Pacific coast regions, clear or partly cloudy weather, except in Oregon light rain.

For the Canal regions of the Middle States, the temperature will fall decidedly.

The Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers will fall slowly.

Cautionary off-shore signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	38°	46°	3:30 P. M.	50°	55°
6 A. M.	[illegible]	50°	6 P. M.	48°	[illegible]
9 A. M.	[illegible]	51°	9 P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
12 M.	45°	[illegible]	12 P. M.	43°	[illegible]

Average temperature yesterday [illegible]
Average temperature for same date last year [illegible]

ANNIE DOWNEY'S MURDER

TWO MORE ARRESTS, BUT ONE OF THE MEN DISCHARGED.

NEW LINKS IN CAPT. M'DONNELL'S CHAIN—STRONG EVIDENCE, HOWEVER, IN FAVOR OF THE MAN TIM—WHAT HIS WIFE AND EMPLOYER SAY.

Two more men were arrested yesterday by the Police in connection with the mysterious murder of the girl Annie Downey in the house at No. 111 Prince-street. One of the prisoners was a brother-in-law of Edward Tim, Charles Schortau by name, who confessed to several burglaries in Greene and Mercer streets. He is still locked up in the Prince-Street station-house. The other prisoner was Michael Rogers, a frowsy-headed, uncouth fellow, of about 25 years, who lives at No. 160 West Sixty-sixth-street. Rogers's arrest was due to a story told Capt. McDonnell by Kitty Clarke, an inmate of a house in Wooster-street. Rogers has until within three weeks been employed by an oyster monger, who has a large number of customers in the Eighth Ward. The Clarke girl told the Captain that Rogers came into the house in Wooster-street a few weeks ago, and asked if anybody knew where Annie was. He put his hand into his pocket as he asked the question, and, pulling out a pistol, said, "I'll give her the contents of this when I see her." The murder of Annie Downey a few days afterward suggested this incident, and believing that Rogers had reference to Annie Downey, the Clarke girl visited the Captain with the story. For more than a week the search for Rogers was unsuccessful. Inspector Dilks finally went over the record of licensed vendors, which is kept at the City Hall, and found the name of the oyster-monger. Several days were required to find him, and when he was discovered it was learned that he had discharged Rogers about 10 days before the murder of the Downey girl. He was able, however, to give information sufficient to lead the Inspector to the neighborhood in which Rogers lived, and yesterday morning the Inspector arrested Rogers at his house. Rogers had shaved his mustache since his discharge, and Capt. McDonnell, taking him into his private office, furnished him with a piece of burned cork, and ordered him to decorate his upper lip. He objected at first, but finally yielded, and outlined a mustache that could not have been surpassed by an artist. Then he was handcuffed to Detective Hogan and taken to No. 111 Prince-street to be identified by Mrs. Schmidt and Rebecca Fredericks. As he stepped out of the station-house he contemptuously remarked to the Captain, "You can't frighten me for a cent." It was thought that Rogers was the stout-built man, with a brown overcoat and flat-topped, stiff-brimmed felt hat, who was heard to ask Annie if she had a pistol when he visited her on the afternoon before her death, and who, Annie told the inmates, was to spend that night in the house. When confronted with Mrs. Schmidt and Rebecca, they said they did not remember ever having seen him before. Rogers said he never knew a girl named Annie Downey. Her picture was shown him, and he said he had never seen the original. He stoutly declared that he had never been in the house No. 111 before in his life. He was taken back to the station-house, and Coroner Knox formally discharged him from custody. He lost no time in leaving the station-house when informed that he was at liberty. The prisoner Schortau was not so fortunate, what his connection is with this case, the Captain declines to state. He intimated that a charge of burglary would be made against him if there was a likelihood of his escaping on the other charge.

The prisoner, Edward Tim, who was arrested on Tuesday, is still confined in a cell in the Prince-Street Station. The Captain was more confident than ever after Rogers's discharge that Tim is Annie Downey's murderer. "I don't think I need look any further, do you?" he asked Inspector Dilks. The Inspector replied that there was certainly the very strongest proof against the man. "He has already stopped eating," added the Captain, and he called up Doorman Burke to corroborate this statement. Burke said that Tim had refused to eat since Tuesday noon, every meal that was placed before him remained untouched, and he repeatedly made the remark, "I won't eat a mouthful while I am locked up here." When Sergeant Riley took some food down to him, yesterday noon, however, he relented and ate a few mouthfuls. "He is very nervous and asks me a good many questions," concluded Burke, with a grave shake of the head that betokened a firm belief that this fact was corroborative evidence of Tim's guilt. Tim's wife came to the station-house in the afternoon and asked to see him. Her request was not granted. She was, however, given the papers and memorandum-books found on him when arrested, and also $3 of his money. She was accompanied by her sister, and together they visited Mrs. Schmidt to obtain a view of Annie Downey's picture, one of which, they had read in a morning paper, was in her possession. When Mrs. Schmidt learned who they were she said to Mrs. Tim: "Too bad. But if your husband killed Annie, it is better for you that he should be got rid of." This was encouraging. Mrs. Schmidt told her that the Captain had the only picture of Annie that they knew anything about. Both she and Rebecca described minutely the way in which Tim entered and left the house the evening before Annie's murder. "He stood on the other side of the street 10 minutes before he came over to see Annie," said Rebecca. Mrs. Schmidt echoed the statement. Mrs. Tim left them only half satisfied with the result of her visit.

After a long search Mrs. Tim was found at her mother's residence. She is very small of stature, with dark hair, dark eyes, and girlish features. She was married three years ago, when she was but 17 years old. She answered readily the questions which the TIMES reporter asked her.

"Certainly, I will tell you all I know about my husband," said she. "We had a quarrel a year ago this Winter about a girl with whom he persisted in keeping company. He got acquainted with her in a house in Wooster-street, near Houston. I was jealous, of course, and when I charged him with unfaithfulness to me, then he beat me. She was a brazen-faced girl. I don't think that she was the Annie Downey whom Eddy is charged with killing."

"Can you describe her?"

"She was very short and very slender, and had dark hair and a very dark complexion. That is all that I can remember. I wanted to see Annie Downey's picture to learn whether they were the same persons. This girl's name was not Annie."

[Annie Downey was of slender figure, but above medium height. She was well proportioned. Her complexion was not noticeably dark, and her hair was brown.]

"Do you remember where your husband was on Friday, the 16th inst.?"

"Yes; he was in the habit of working over-time, and I am almost sure he worked late that night. When he came home—we kept house in Houston-street, at the corner of Crosby-street—he had his supper and then went to Charles Piratsky's shoe-shop, No. 129 Thompson-street, to play cards with some young friends. He told me to meet him there later in the evening. I visited Mrs. Buttner, at No. 133 Thompson-street, and spent the evening there, while Eddy was playing cards in Piratsky's. Shortly after 10 o'clock we started to come home together. I remember that it was 10:40 o'clock by the clock on Harry Hill's. We went into the house together and went to bed, and Eddie did not go out of the house again that night."

"How do you fix the day so exactly?"

"Because the next night—Saturday—Eddy came home with his full week's wages, and we went together to a ball in the Harmony Assembly Rooms, in Essex-street. We staid there dancing until 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning. As we were coming home he bought a paper, and when we got into the house he laid down on the bed to read. He saw the story of Annie Downey's murder and commenced to read it aloud. He said that it was very queer that a girl should commit suicide, as the article suggested. He fell asleep before he finished reading the article. I don't think Eddy had anything more to do with the murder than I had. Eddy has treated me nicely since our quarrel a year ago, and we get along first-rate together."

Two sons of Piratsky, Charles and Robert, say that they have an indistinct recollection of Tim's being at their house on the night of the 16th inst. Tim has been employed as a cutter for nearly four years in the pocket-book manufactory of Weil, Livingston & Co., at No. 323 Broadway. Said Mr. Weil yesterday afternoon: "Tim is one of our best workmen. He is a steady, reliable fellow, and I don't believe a word about his connection with this affair."

"Do you know whether he was at work on Friday, the 16th inst.?"

Mr. Weil brought the time-book kept by the foreman of the cutters' department. It showed clearly that Tim worked over time that day, and did not finish his labors until 8 o'clock in the evening. "We had a great deal of over-work done about that time," explained Mr. Weil, "and Tim was always ready to take his share of it." The book showed that on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of that week Tim worked until 8 o'clock every night.

"Could he have gone out of the shop for an hour or more on that Friday afternoon without his absence being noted by the foreman and an entry made in the book?"

"Impossible. A deduction would have been made in his wages had he absented himself for any length. See, our cash-book shows that he received his wages in full that week."

Capt. McDonnell relies mainly upon the evidence of Mrs. Schmidt and Rebecca Fredericks to convict Tim. Both women have identified him positively as the man who called to see Annie Downey about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th inst., and remained in the house an hour or more. Both women appear to be brimful of information on the subject of this visit, and every day they add something more to the statement of the previous day. The latest addition to their testimony is the statement that they heard Annie say as she accompanied her visitor to the door, "Good bye, Eddy." Another link in Capt. McDonnell's chain was furnished by Mrs. Angle, of West Twenty-seventh-street. Tim, the Captain says, was placed among six policemen yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Angle recognized his face as one that she had seen before somewhere. She believed he had been in her house. A watch-chain with a miniature anchor attached dangled from Tim's pocket. Mrs. Angle was positive that she identified that. Mrs. Angle was harboring Annie Downey when a young man visited her house one night and quarreled with the girl. He swore, on leaving, that he would get even with her. It remains to be proved that he and Tim are identical. Other links in the Captain's chain are several episodes in Tim's career. Tim admits having thrashed the lover of a girl who made her home at No. 111 Prince-street. He denies that this girl was Annie Downey, however, or that jealousy had anything to do with it. Tim's first statement that he was never in No. 111 Prince-street in his life, and his subsequent statement that he visited it six months ago are considered criminating points, which are to be used against him. Capt. McDonnell's attention was called to the statements made by Tim's employers and to his wife's story. "He will have to prove his innocence on his trial," said the Captain. "I think we can connect him with this case so that the Coroner will be obliged to commit him for the action of the Grand Jury, at all events."

Late last night Capt. McDonnell returned from a visit to Mrs. Angle's, made for the purpose of obtaining some information concerning a seal ring which he had secured, and which he believed belonged to Annie Downey. Mrs. Angle presented such a ring to the girl. On examining the ring which the Captain submitted to her, she said she thought she recognized its setting, but was positive she had never seen the stone. "Had she identified this ring," said the Captain, "the case against Tim would have been a clear one." He was disappointed.

The inquest, which Coroner Knox will continue at 11 o'clock to-day, promises to be of considerable length, as subpœnas have been made out for more than 40 witnesses.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $377,335 91, and from Customs, $812,849 08.

The Executive Committees of the United States Agricultural Society and of the American Agricultural Association began business here to-day. John Merryman, of Maryland, is the President of both organizations.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals this morning adopted the report of the sub-committee in favor of the bill "To aid in the construction of a railroad from San Antonio, Texas, to Laredo, on the Rio Grande." The bill was favorably reported to the House and recommitted for further consideration.

The Committee on Banking and Currency continued to-day the investigation into the Receivership of the Ocean National Bank of New-York. The session of the committee to-day was almost wholly occupied in examining the Receiver, Mr. Davis, who related at some length the history of the various financial transactions with which he had been connected while Receiver for the bank.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Agriculture reported to the full committee to-day the draft of a substitute for Representative Muldrow's bill making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer. The substitute provides for a Secretary of Agriculture, and enlarges the scope and functions of the department so as to include a Bureau of Forestry and the investigation of matters pertaining to the diseases of cattle.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received in an envelope, postmarked New-York, two mutilated United States notes of $20 each, together with the following statement: "Mrs. Brown desires to cancel her obligation to the Government by returning to the Treasurer the inclosed canceled securities." The notes will be redeemed by the Treasurer, and the amount of $40 deposited in the Treasury on account of the conscience fund.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations, at a special meeting this afternoon, reconsidered their former action in regard to the Fortifications Appropriation bill, and finally decided to report the bill back to the Senate to-morrow, with a recommendation that the amount granted by the House for the armament of sea-coast fortifications, namely, $225,000, be increased to $400,000. The committee will also recommend an increase of $50,000 in the House item of $100,000 for the preservation and repair of fortifications. The terms of the provision for the armament of fortifications are amended by the Senate committee so as to include not only the conversion of smooth-bores into rifled ordnance, but also specifically the manufacture of "four improved breech-loading rifled guns of 12-inch calibre."

The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided the case of the State of California against the Bodie and Mono Mining Companies, on appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which rejected the Glover survey of that portion of the Bodie Township (in Mono County, Cal.) that includes the mines now operated by these companies. Secretary Schurz dismisses the objections to the method of executing the Glover survey as "technical," and holds that it is "substantially correct." He also decides that there was sufficient authority of law for it to be made and he therefore reverses the Commissioner's decision, and directs the Glover survey to be "returned to its proper file in the General Land Office and in the local Land Office of the district in which the township is situated."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large saw and grist mill at Second Falls, New-Brunswick, owned by the Gilmour Brothers, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is heavy. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The National Line steamer Holland, Capt. Cochrane, hence Jan. 21, for New-York, has returned to Queenstown, having broken her main shaft when 500 miles west of the Fastnet.

The British bark Angelo, Capt. Vidal, from New-York, last reported as sailing from Queenstown Jan. 15, for Gloucester, is ashore near Sharpness.

The Lottie Stewart's jib-boom, rigging, and fore-topgallant-mast have been damaged in a collision. The British bark Lottie Stewart, Capt. Upham, was last reported as sailing from Rouen Jan. 5, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28.—A schooner, reported as the George Airy, is ashore 40 miles up the James River.

THE HUDSON RIVER OPENING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Reports from above say that all of the ice in the river is on the move. A steamer and two barges passed north this afternoon, and a sloop passed south.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—There is a slight freshet in the river, and the ice has moved from in front of the city. Navigation is open as far down as Coeymans's, and boats will run from that point to-morrow.

HARRISON'S TAX-PAYERS COMPLAIN.

Seventy-six tax-payers of Harrison, N. J., went before a Supreme Court Judge yesterday, and asked that the affairs of the town be investigated. It is alleged that its Aldermen have [illegible] expended the town's money.

TRAGEDIES OF HUMAN LIFE

MYSTERIOUS CRIMES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PREVALENCE OF UNREVEALED ATROCITIES—RECENT CASES OF MURDER—A DISMAL RECORD IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Only recently a Coroner publicly declared that child-murder is a common crime in England, that scores of babies are put out of the way without inquiry, that "overlying infants in bed" is frequently murder, that many children are starved to death, and many more fatally dosed by so-called "remedies" for infantile complaints. Before this officer of the Crown made that statement we had already had some terrible examples of the horrors of baby-farming, and soon afterward there was brought to light one of the most painful revelations in the history of crime. A husband and wife, comparatively young in years, kept a children's home. They were in the habit of deliberately and slowly murdering their little charges by starvation. There was reason to suspect that in some cases they thus tortured infants to death for "a consideration." Eventually the gallows was fed with the carcases of these two professional murderers, but the Queen's officer previously quoted still insists that there are scores of undiscovered child-murders, and therefore we have in our midst scores of undiscovered murderers. In London, I can myself recall, within the last dozen years, half a dozen notorious tragedies which still remain dark mysteries, and in which the chief actors, cruel and deliberate assassins, are at large. It is in evidence that malefactors sometimes suffer mental tortures. Recently a murderer came back to the suburbs of the metropolis, and give himself up for a crime he had committed 20 years ago. He had been all over the world during that time, but could rest nowhere. A few months ago he was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged, but mercifully reprieved, that he might be sent into penal servitude for life. Every now and then some poor mutilated body is found in a cellar, or floating about rivers in pieces, and there the ghastly business stops. The Euston-square murder has to be added to the list of undiscovered crimes, though, on the other hand, we did succeed in bringing home to Kate Webster the awful murder of her mistress, whom she assassinated, boiled, cut up, and distributed piece-meal in the Thames and on a manure-heap. A Staffordshire Coroner has publicly declared within the past few months that he believes many persons who are supposed to have emigrated to other countries are lying murdered at the bottoms of unused coal-pits. It is possible that this may be an exaggeration, though no man in England has such opportunities of becoming acquainted with crimes against the person as a Coroner. A medical expert told me recently that deaths by poison are commoner than we think. Scores of cases where there is reason for suspicion are passed over because medical men and nurses are afraid of making charges they may be unable to fully substantiate. Certificates of death are often given carelessly by second-rate practitioners.

Among the crimes of the hour are several that challenge the "Newgate Calendar" for depravity, cruelty, and bloodthirstiness. At Glasgow a blind husband suspected his wife of infidelity. In the agony of his soul, when confessing his belief to the wretched partner of his life, he expressed a wish that he was dead. She was heard coldly to answer that he might possibly have his wish realized sooner than he expected. Not long afterward he was found dying on the pavement opposite his own house, having fallen, as is suggested, from a three-story window. The evidence, however, goes strongly in support of the charge that the wife and her paramour killed him and flung him into the street. A jury has yet to clear up the facts and pronounce upon them. Paragraphs appear almost daily in the country journals referring to what is called "The Manchester Murder;" another modern mystery. The facts may be briefly narrated: Last week, one evening, a gentleman residing in a Manchester suburban villa received a note inviting an appointment at once at an adjacent inn regarding the sale of some land he was interested in. The letter turned out to be a hoax; but the moment the master had gone his wife heard the door-bell ring and the servant answer it. Some one entered the house and went down stairs with the girl into the kitchen, a circumstance in no way unusual. Shortly afterward she heard a terrible scream; she gave an alarm, a neighbor came in, and they found the girl dying from the effects of a frightful gash in the head. The victim never spoke, and at present no clue to the murderer has been obtained. The theory is that jealousy is at the bottom of the crime; and while I write I see a news dispatch intimating that a young man has unaccountably disappeared from the neighborhood, and that the Police think it desirable to look after him. A week ago London was horrified by the announcement of the discovery of the body of a man floating in the Brent River, near Hardon. The lower part of the abdomen had been cut away and was missing. On a thorough investigation, it turned out to be a case of suicide of the most strange and revolting character. The body was that of an old man named Sibley. He had himself cut away the abdomen, which was found, with his hat and a knife, under a hedge; and, after suffering this mutilation, he had flung himself into the river. At Croydon, near London, a few days since, Lawrence Bovill shot at his partner, whom he missed, but, thinking him dead, rushed into the presence of his sister, and putting a pistol into his mouth, blew his own brains out. At the inquest, a half-written note was found in the suicide's pocket, containing these words: "This is all through being too good a friend to him. I took him home with me, and treated him like a brother, and he rounded on me like a dog or a rat." Among the social mysteries of the day is what is called "The Worcestershire Case," in which James Lewis Paine, a gentleman, and Fanny Matthews, a domestic servant, are charged with the willful murder of a lady of means and position belonging to the County of Worcester. She was addicted to drink. Paine became acquainted with her. He deserted his own wife and went to live with the rich woman. He insured her life, got control of her property, induced her to go to London, and there with *the aid of Fanny Matthews, at a lodging-house or "coffee shop," deliberately* kept food from her and plied her with ardent spirits until she died. So, at all events, runs the charge against him and his accomplice. The case will be tried at the Central Criminal Sessions. One day last week a foreigner named Schon went into the Italian Church in Hatton Garden and tried to shoot the officiating priests, who fled before a shower of bullets from his revolver and fastened themselves in a room. He tore the altar down and set fire to it. He is a Socialist, and probably a maniac.

In one day last week four women were murdered in Ireland. Capt. Brabazon, of Dublin, engaged a cook to take the place of Margaret Skeam, who had not given him satisfaction. Mornington House was the name of the Captain's home. A few days after the new cook went to her place Margaret Skeam visited Mornington House and returned home greatly excited and smeared with blood. Suspicion was aroused, and in the kitchen at Mornington House the floor was found to be bloody and the new cook gone. Search was made, and her body was found in a well, stabbed and gashed all over, a hideous spectacle. Skeam is under arrest, and nobody doubts her guilt. On the same day a woman was killed in the North of Ireland and plundered of a small sum of money, and at about the same time a frightful tragedy was done upon an old woman named McCormick and her imbecile daughter. They were found by the neighbors, the old woman lying dead on the floor, the daughter lying on a sofa, still breathing, in spite of a broken skull, a shattered arm, and other injuries. The mother was similarly cut and bruised. At first, the Police thought the old woman had been killed by the daughter for the sake of money; but at the inquest this notion was scouted. The mother was a strong, hale, hearty woman, and the daughter in her dying moments charged a returned "Irish-American" of the neighborhood with the crime. This man is in the hands of the Police. In his house were found a spade and two sheets stained with blood, beyond which and the girl's dying deposition there is no other evidence against him. The condition of Ireland is just now such as to favor the commission of violent crimes, but the Government is using both firmness and generosity in dealing with the situation, which has been aggravated by Fenian and other agitators.

A FATAL DOSE OF CHLORAL.

Late last night the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct reported to Inspector Murray that Caroline Mechtold, aged 28, wife of Frederick Mechtold, druggist, of No. 733 Eleventh-avenue, had died suddenly from an overdose of chloral, at No. 129 West Fifty-third-street. At the lady's residence any information about the affair was refused. Capt. Ward ascertained that Mrs. Mechtold was found unconscious by her maid about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As soon as possible were summoned Dr. Jacobus, of No. 202 West Fifty-third-street; Dr. B. Thompson, of No. 251 West Fifty-second-street, and Dr. Fanchnight, of No. 259 West Fifty-fourth-street, with the Surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital. All means were tried to arrest the effect of the drug, but the lady died at 5:20 o'clock. It is not believed that Mrs. Bechtold took the poison with suicidal intent.

THE ANTIQUARY'S GHOST STORY.

WHAT SCIENTIFIC PERSONS SAY OF DR. JESSOPP'S MIDNIGHT VISITOR.

The London *Athenæum* of Jan. 17 says it has been overwhelmed with letters regarding Dr. Jessopp's narrative. Several correspondents are anxious to know whether the ghost sat on a real chair, whether there is any tradition of a ghost at Mannington Hall, &c. It prints the two letters which offer the most plausible explanation.

Dr. Wilks, F. R. S., of Guy's Hospital, writes:

"Putting aside the supposition of a trick, the story resolves itself into the question whether the appearance of the man beside him [Dr. Jessopp] was objective or subjective. Under ordinary circumstances when we see an object the latter is material, and forms an image on the retina; this is mentally known through a perceptive part of the brain; the mere retinal image is not enough to constitute vision, as pictures are constantly painted upon the retina which are never discerned. Now, it is possible for this perceptive part of the brain to be thrown into an active condition quite independent of the normal stimulus conducted to it from the retina, and under these circumstances the person apparently sees an object, which, by the law of our nature, is projected by him a certain distance before the eye. This is common enough in fevers and in delirium tremens, where patients see people and animals around them whose reality is such that the memory of these becomes a part of the experience of their future lives. In mental derangements these hallucinations are also common, and patients see objects and hear voices which have no external existence. So it is in our dreams, from which we may be suddenly aroused by a great noise where all is still around, the auditory perceptive centre of the brain having been abnormally excited. In normal conditions the sight of an object implies the painting of it on the retina, as the hearing a noise implies the vibration of the drum of the ear. If sight and hearing occur without these normal excitants of the nerves, the brain must have been stimulated from within, and the impressions are abnormal and subjective. At the present time we have no knowledge that anything in the likeness of a ghost or anything that has not a material basis can excite an image on the retina; whereas we do know that under abnormal conditions the brain may be stimulated so as to produce a visual impression independent of any such image on the retina. The probabilities are then immensely in favor of the appearance which the Doctor saw being subjective rather than objective. We have only to suppose that those very common abnormal conditions of brain which are observed in bad health may occur under exceptional circumstances in an otherwise healthy organ to account for the occasional appearance of ghosts. The probabilities are also in favor of this view from other considerations. First, there seems no reason why the spirits of another world should prefer midnight for their visits, but the reasons are obvious why we should conjure them up at that time. Then, again, the want of individuality shown by this particular ghost; an ordinary mortal would find it very difficult to put himself in exactly the same place and attitude as before on his appearance a second time, as this apparition did, and then so dependent was it upon the observer, that when the latter put his arms up it was gone, and the same occurred on the second occasion on another movement. How these movements of the Doctor could have affected a real object does not seem clear, nor why it could not be gazed at from different points of view. It may be noticed, too, that its nearness corresponded with the focusing of the Doctor's eyes to objects close around him."

Mr. A. Wilson, F. R. S. E., writes:

"As the narrator leaves explanation to others, will you permit me to remark that his experiences very aptly illustrate to my mind a simple and readily explicable case of 'subjective sensation'? As such, Dr. Jessopp's ghost is explicable satisfactorily to the physiological mind on the idea that an image has been retained and formed in his sight-centres and has been unconsciously projected forward from the background of consciousness to assume (to the subject of the illusion) the veritable appearance of a human figure or spectre. The well-known case of Nicolai, the Royal Academician and book-seller of Berlin, is the best known recorded instance of similar visitations; and Sir David Brewster, in his history of 'Natural Magic,' gives the case of a Mrs. A., who was a ghost-seer of somewhat remarkable kind. Cases such as those illustrated by Dr. Jessopp are by no means unknown in medical practice, and are explicable on the theory of reversion of the ordinary phenomena and routine of sensation. The only point concerning which any dubiety exists concerns the exact origin of the specific images which appear as the result of subjective sensory action. My own idea is that almost invariably the projected image is that of a person we have seen or read about. It is not necessary that we should remember the incident to reproduce it thus; for 'unconscious memory' is a notable fact of mental life. In Dr. Jessopp's case there is one fact which seems to weigh materially in favor of the idea that the 'spectre' which appeared to him in Lord Orford's library was an unconscious reproduction of some mental image or figure about which the doctor may very likely have concerned himself in the way of antiquarian study. He describes the figure as dressed in the costume of a past age. Does not this fact alone testify to the appropriateness of an antiquary's 'illusion' being drawn by memory and imagination from the days of old and from the forms of the past? Mental physiology has not yet sufficiently progressed to enable us to satisfactorily and fully explain the *rationale* of the mental acts which evolve the spectral illusion, but I would fain add, in conclusion, that such facts of mind as are already within our ken place cases like that of Dr. Jessopp within the pale of a rational explanation, while our best thanks are due to the narrator for his record as an aid to the diffusion of a plain understanding of 'ghosts' on a scientific basis."

ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

THE AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL AT RIO JANEIRO ACCUSED OF EVADING DUTIES.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of Dec. 24 says:

"It has been current for some time that an employe of the United States Consulate here had been discovered to have smuggled a quantity of jewelry brought by him from the United States to sell. As the matter has already entered the sphere of publicity and a formal denunciation has been made to the Brazilian authorities, we may, without indiscretion, state that the party charged with this offense against the fiscal laws of Brazil—an offense the graver in this case in consequence of the official position of the smuggler—is Mr. W. W. Randall, who was then, and still is Vice-Consul of the United States here. It seems that the smuggling took place at the end of last August, when Mr. Randall returned from a visit to the United States, and that, while his ostensible luggage was duly passed through the Custom-house, the box containing the jewelry was abstracted from the cognizance of the customs and brought ashore without payment of any duty whatever. It seems, moreover, that when suspicion was awakened some time later, Mr. Randall allayed the doubts in the mind of his superior, Mr. Consul-General Adamson, by assuring him that the jewelry had been regularly cleared and the duties paid to the Custom-house, and that Mr. Minister Hilliard was aware of the whole facts. But as it is beyond doubt that the jewelry never passed through the Custom-house, it must be presumed that Mr. Hilliard had not been made acquainted with the facts, and, indeed, must be *[illegible] still ignorant of them, as Mr.* Randall is still a United States Vice-Consul within Mr. Hilliard's jurisdiction."

The Rio *News* of the same date has under the head "A False Charge" the following:

"Just as we are going to press we are informed that United States Consul-General Adamson has suspended Deputy and Vice-Consul-General Randall because he has not satisfactorily answered a charge of smuggling. From the scurrilous article appearing in to-day's *Anglo-Brazilian Times*—clearly emanating from the American consulate—this item is not unexpected. The whole slander originated with Mr. Adamson himself, who for himself and family accepted the so-called smuggled goods as presents, and was quite willing to say nothing about it until Mr. Randall refused to sign a certain paper certifying to Mr. Adamson's official character. The charge was first made for purposes of black-mail; the Inspector of Customs, at Mr. Adamson's request, then investigated the case and certified that Mr. Randall had paid $193 duties on jewelry, and that his baggage contained samples 'without value.' Mr. Adamson has the Inspector's letter in his possession. Mr. Adamson, in his letter to the Inspector, said that 'certain slanderous persons' had made the charge; he now says that it was made by Mr. Richard Bücha, his late confidential clerk. Comment is unnecessary. It is needless to say that the charge is both false and malicious, and that there is not an American in this community who believes otherwise. We quite agree with the *Times* that the United States Government will make a 'scape-goat' in this case, and that Consul-General Adamson will be sacrificed; his base attempt to ruin a subordinate, his official conduct, and his treatment of the American colony of Rio de Janeiro ever since his arrival will warrant no other course."

In its issue of Jan. 1, the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* returns to the charge in the following fashion:

"The greatest of libels is the truth. We are not surprised, therefore, that our unvarnished statement of the Randall smuggling case should be deemed 'scurrilous' by those who are implicated in it either as actual agents in the smuggling or as accessories after the act. Our part in the affair is a simple one. We have no feeling against Mr. Randall personally, we are concerned only with the smuggling Vice-Consul. We were, in fact, aware of the case for some time previously to our notice of it, but we purposely refrained from calling attention to it, in the expectation that Mr. Hilliard, as United States Minister here, would act quietly in it, and render unnecessary to connect the name of Mr. Randall with a public scandal, and we alluded to it only when we saw plainly that Mr. Hilliard, entangled in the meshes cunningly woven around him, and seemingly surrendered body and soul to the support of certain interests, was unable to muster resolution enough to do his duty as Minister, and break down the underground Custom-house which has been growing up under the shelter of the United States flag, to the grave detriment of the unsullied honor of that flag, of the Brazilian fiscus, and of honest American importers innocent of relations with the official smuggling.

"Along with other twaddle foreign to the issue we are told of a Custom-house certificate. But what has the certificate that Mr. R[illegible] paid $193 of duties and that his baggage contained samples 'without value' to do with the case? We did not refer to his six dozen silver and pinchbeck watches passed openly through the Brazilian Custom-house, or to any samples 'without value' that may have appeared among his baggage, but expressly and unequivocally to the box containing several hundred articles of jewelry which did not pass through the Brazilian Custom-house, but did pass through the underground Custom-house, seemingly under the protection of the United States Minister, and on which jewelry not a vintem of import duty was ever paid to the Brazilian fiscus. In conclusion, we will merely say that we are in possession of complete information in regard to the smuggled box of jewelry, including a list of its contents, the names of the persons by whose agency it passed in the evasion of the Brazilian duties, and its after adventures, until the greater part of its contents reached the hands of an employe of a Rio firm."

NOT GUILTY BUT VERY SEVERE.

PROSECUTED FOR LIBEL FOR CHARACTERIZING A PERFORMANCE AS IT DESERVED.

From the London Telegraph, Jan. 14.

By the verdict in the *Era* libel case the freedom and liberty of the public press in this country is, at any rate, left unshaken. It was curiously worded, no doubt, and very closely approached the confines of the memorable decision, "Not guilty, only don't do it again," inasmuch as it found Mr. Edward Ledger guiltless of an offense which was the necessary outcome of severity, and at the same time strongly hinted that this very severity was distasteful to the jury appointed to try him. Still, the case, disagreeable as it was in certain details, has elicited from the learned Recorder an able and eloquent tribute to the value of free criticism, and has shown that the candid and conscientious acts of public writers are not held to be in any sense criminal by a common jury at the Old Bailey. Mr. Edward Ledger, it would appear, is the editor and proprietor of a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the dramatic profession, and conducted by him and his father before him with manifest propriety and judgment. In the exercise of his duties, it came to the knowledge of Mr. Ledger that recent so-called dramatic dances and dramatic balls, advertised as suggested or encouraged by the theatrical profession, were not what they pretended to be, and, mainly owing to the misrepresentation of these advertisements, gave the public at large a false idea of their object and conduct.

A dramatic ball on a grand scale was announced as about to take place at the Cannon-Street Hotel, and was advertised as being given at the request of the theatrical profession. The manager of the entertainment was a Mr. Hodson Stanley, who was already notorious for other strange capers in the same direction, and who courted criticism and further notoriety by inviting Mr. Ledger and any friend he might choose to bring with him to witness the proceedings and comment upon them. Whether the editor of the *Era* knew, or did not know, what he was likely to find at the ball is beside the question. He had an opportunity of testing the reports he had heard, and went to the ball with an independent friend who undertook to hold a literary brief on the side of the dignity of dramatic art in this country. The result was that a letter appeared in the columns of the *Era* denouncing the whole thing in no measured terms, holding up to ridicule the tawdriness, vulgarity, and meretricious character of the entertainment, declaring that the dance was not what it professed to be in idea or execution, and protesting against the name of the drama being taken in vain by Mr. Hodson Stanley and his friends. No attempt was made to call in question the actual conduct of those present; it was not hinted that it was wrong for ballet girls or even less reputable women to collect together and dance if the spirit so moved them, but, seeing the trumpery character of the ball and its casino-like influence, it was seriously held that such advertisements and announcements brought the drama and its associations into hatred, ridicule, and contempt, not by those who knew better, but by such as are only too ready to catch at any excuse for harping on the immorality of the stage. If ever there was a justification for severity it was here. It was an impudent attempt to conceal the object of the gathering by false professions and pretenses, and when it was found that the dramatic profession was unrepresented and the "half-world" prevalent, the editor of the *Era* admitted into his columns a critical description of the scene, which would have been utterly valueless unless it was severe. He did more. He appended to the descriptive letter some editorial comments and reflections far more severe than the original account, which was suggested by the scene he had himself witnessed.

Mr. Hodson Stanley stood convicted on his own confession, and from his own mouth came several damaging statements. It soon appeared clear to the jury how the ball was arranged. Bills and programmes had been strewed about at music halls, an indirect sale of tickets had been going on through waiters at such places, and the character of the entertainment became evident enough. The man who had taken such pains to make the Cannon-street ball respectable was proved to have forced the sale of his ball tickets in loose society, and, for his own aggrandizement, to have misused the name of the drama and misrepresented, in an unblushing manner, the object of the entertainment.

THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

MANAGEMENT AND PROFITS OF A SUBSIDIZED THEATRE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The Minister of Fine Arts has just approved the balance-sheet of the Théâtre Français for 1879, and this institution being not only subsidized by the State, but considered a national one, it may be of interest to the English public, who extended to the actors for six weeks a reception, not only cordial, but more lucrative than was hitherto supposed, to know for once the amount and distribution of the profits. The year's receipts were 2,476,609 francs; the expenditure 2,006,462 francs; the profit being thus about 20 per cent. The London visit included receipts 243,685 francs, and expenses 127,788 francs, thus showing a surplus of 115,897 francs, or nearly 50 per cent. of the receipts. The London visit, moreover, enabled the building to be restored, so that it was a great success, even from a pecuniary stand-point. But, in fact, for the State subsidy of 270,000 francs, the London profit of 116,000 francs, and the exemption from rent, equal to at least 100,000 francs, the Comédie Française would have had a deficit of 16,000 or 20,000 francs. As to the distribution of the profits, it must be remembered that there are two classes of actors—the *sociétaires* and the *pensionnaires*. The former, who alone divide the profits, are elected by a committee, and receive a fixed proportion, calculated on what is called a *douzième*. Thus twelve-twelfths signify a whole share, and so on. I was, like many others, under the impression that it was possible to possess more than a full share, but I see no instance of this in the balance-sheet. Of the share in the profits which accrues to the *sociétaires*, only a half accrues to them at once. The other half, with wise foresight, is lent to the Mont de Piété, where it remains to the *sociétaire's* credit till his or her retirement. In addition to this, each *sociétaire* has a salary corresponding to the *douzièmes* at the rate of 1,000 francs per twelfth part. Thus a *sociétaire* who has twelve-twelfths gets 12,000 francs salary, one who has seven-twelfths gets 7,000 francs, and so on. There must also be added what are called *les feux*—that is to say, 10 francs, I believe, for every time a *sociétaire* plays, and the profits of representations outside, which are not easily estimated. Out of what remains after the distribution of the profits, the *pensionnaires receive, not a fixed part*, but a bonus decided upon by the administrators. These official figures can be given for the *sociétaires* only. Here are those of 1879: MM. Got, Delaunay, Maubant, Coquelin, Febvre, Thiron, and Worms, and Mmes. Brohan, Favart, Jouassain, Croizette, and Sara Bernhardt have each 12,000 francs salary, and a full share in the profits, which for 1879 is 12,000 francs at once pocketed, and 12,000 francs deposited at the Mont de Piété. This forms an immediate income of 24,000 francs for each, and a deferred capital of 12,000 francs. To this must be added a kind of bonus, taken from what is called "the Ministerial reserve," given to the eldest *sociétaires*, and which varies between 4,000 francs and 6,000 francs for some of the above-mentioned. The year 1878—that of the Exhibition—yielded 42,000 francs per full share, and the total profits of the society exceeded 750,000 francs. M. Mounet-Sully gets ten-twelfths, or 10,000 francs salary, and 20,000 francs of the profits, still divided into two parts. M. Le Roche, seven-twelfths and a half, or 7,500 francs salary, and 15,000 francs of the profits. Mmes. Ponsin and Reichemberg receive nine-twelfths; Mme. Edile Riquer, eight-twelfths; M. Barré and Mlle. Baretta, seven-twelfths; Mme. Broisat, six-twelfths; Mme. Dinah-Félix, six-twelfths and a half; M. Coquelin, Jr., and Mlle. Samary, the youngest members, four-twelfths and a half—that is to say, 4,500 francs salary and 9,000 francs of the profits. The 23 *sociétaires* thus receive 436,000 francs as the profits of last year, and 218,000 francs as salary—that is to say, a total of 654,000 francs, of which 218,000 francs is deposited as a reserve for their retirement. The receipts of the *sociétaires*, it will have been seen, do not quite amount to a third of the general expenses, and from this it may be concluded that their profits are not in excess of their deserts, or of the exacting business to which they devote their every effort.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from London announces the death of John George Brabazon Ponsonby, Earl of Bessborough.

Capt. Chambers, of the schooner Annie V. Bergen, from Suffolk, Va., for New-York, died in Hampton Roads, Tuesday.

William H. Brewster, one of the proprietors of the Boston *Traveller*, died at Newburyport, Mass., Tuesday night. He had been in ill-health some time.

Prof. De Mille, of Dalhousie College, author of the "Dodge Club" and other works, died at Halifax yesterday, after a short illness, from congestion of the lungs.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 28.—At the Commercial Exchange to-day the following officers, to serve for the ensuing year, were inducted into office: President—William [illegible] McAlear; Vice-President—Henry K. Cummings; Treasurer—F. D. W[illegible]; Managers—William A. Smith, James [illegible], William G. Perot, Jr., William [illegible], [illegible], and J. C. [illegible].

THE CASE OF MR. NICHOLS

WAITING PATIENTLY FOR JUDGE LAWRENCE'S DECISION.

THE EX-COMMISSIONER READY TO GO BACK TO THE POLICE BOARD—WHAT HIS COUNSEL AND FRIENDS SAY—MR. MAC-LEAN'S PROBABLE ACTION.

The decision of the Court of Appeals regarding the writ of prohibition in ex-Police Commissioner Nichols's case, and defining the duties of the Mayor as a judicial officer, was the leading topic in local political circles yesterday. By Tammany men the decision was generally regarded as a damaging blow at Mayor Cooper. In Anti-Tammany circles the decision, while not regarded as finally disposing of the question at issue, was admitted to be adverse to the party's interests. Republicans seemed generally satisfied with the quarrel, as tending to widen the breach between the two wings of the Democracy, and further assure Republican success in the City and State elections next Fall.

Mr. John D. Townsend, Mr. Nichols's counsel in the present litigation, stated the exact legal aspect of his client's case, as follows: "On the argument for a writ of prohibition on the part of the Mayor, it was argued not only that Judge Westbrook should be prohibited because he was hearing an application for a writ at a Special Term of Chambers, but that the prohibition should stand since he had no right originally to issue the writ of certiorari to the Mayor, because such a writ, if issued at all to the Mayor, should include the Governor as well. The opinion of the extraordinary General Term did not set forth the grounds on which the writ was granted. On the appeal to the Court of Appeals, the counsel for the Mayor fully argued these same grounds as being those upon which he asked to have the writ of prohibition sustained. Hence, the Court of Appeals had fully before it the question as to whether the writ of certiorari was the proper remedy in such a case, and the court determined that it was. In connection therewith, it also determined that the Mayor, in making such removals, acted as a judicial officer, and the court cited authorities showing that as a judicial officer he was obliged, when acting in such capacity, to give a public officer whom he proposed to remove 'an opportunity to be heard,' and that to constitute a hearing he should furnish the accused officer with specifications of the charges, allow him counsel, and an opportunity to produce witnesses and examine them. The court, it is true, did not pass upon the merits of this particular case, but left it to the court below, to determine whether in Mr. Nichols's alleged 'hearing' before Mayor Cooper last Spring the Mayor did allow him counsel, did furnish him with the required specifications, and did permit him to examine witnesses, as the Court of Appeals says he should have done. As it is notorious that his Honor the Mayor did none of these things, and as, moreover, the Mayor's own official return shows that he did not do them, we regard the decision as virtually settling that the Commissioner was never legally removed, and that the Mayor's appointment of another person in his place is illegal, and therefore null and void."

As soon as Judge Lawrence renders his decision on the return to the writ of certiorari, (which is confidently expected to be in the ex-Commissioner's favor,) Mr. Nichols will go to Police Head-quarters and demand of Mr. MacLean the keys to his office. If MacLean refuses to hand them over, Mr. Nichols will apply to the two Republican Commissioners for recognition, and, on being received by them as the lawful Commissioner, will resume his old powers and duties immediately. The concurrence of the other Anti-Tammany Commissioner, Mr. Voorhis, will be unnecessary, as three of the Commissioners form a quorum and have full power to act in all cases coming before them. There are some persons who thought that such a programme would be carried out yesterday without waiting for Judge Lawrence's decision, but Mr. Nichols's friends say they do not care to precipitate matters, and are content to wait for the further and more explicit decision which Judge Lawrence is expected to render.

There was talk among the Anti-Tammanyites about Commissioner MacLean's applying for a stay of proceedings, and having the matter first carried back to the General Term, and then a second time to the Court of Appeals; but this was thought to be doubtful, as at most it would only prolong the controversy a few weeks, while being sure to end in Mr. MacLean's discomfiture. No Judge, it is said, would care to interfere in the face of the explicit language of the Court of Appeals, and with the certainty that a second carrying of the case to Albany would result in a reaffirmance of the original decision. Among lawyers the blame for the Mayor's failure is generally attributed to Corporation Counsel Whitney's opinion delivered at the original hearing when the Mayor refused to listen to the counsel of the accused Commissioners, or to allow them to produce witnesses in their defense. They say that if Mayor Cooper and Mr. Whitney had not been in such a hurry to shake off Lawyer Bartlett and the other counsel, and had waited and listened, and allowed them to call witnesses, they might have accomplished the removal just as speedily and much more effectually.

Mr. F. M. Bangs, counsel for the Mayor, declined saying anything concerning his Honor's side of the case unless the reporter would go back to the office and submit him a letter stating what points he wished information on. The reporter offered to write the letter then and there, but Mr. Bangs objected on the ground that he wished time for deliberation before answering the questions. Commissioner MacLean, when asked concerning the effect on the decision on his own tenure of office, was equally evasive. Neither he nor Mr. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel, were to be found last evening, a fact which gave rise to the rumor that the Mayor and his advisers were planning some new measure for breaking the force of the decision.

Commissioner Wheeler was found at the Gilsey House. He said: "If Mr. Nichols comes to us with this decision of the Court of Appeals, and a further decision in his favor from Judge Lawrence, Mr. French and myself will have to recognize him. That is all there is about it. We want to do nothing but what is fair and lawful, but I do not see how we can resist his claim to a seat under those circumstances. The Court of Appeals explicitly says that the Mayor, in order to compass his removal lawfully, must grant him certain privileges which it is notorious have not been given him. If Mr. Nichols has not been lawfully removed by a competent authority, he is still the legal Commissioner, and we must perforce regard him as such."

"Do you believe that Mr. MacLean will fight?"

"I believe he will contest Mr. Nichols's claim, though in what manner I have no idea. He probably regards the decision as unjust to himself, and will not leave any legal means unused to keep his place and keep out Nichols. But if two of us recognize Mr. Nichols, and the courts further side with him, Mr. MacLean will have a hard fight of it." Commissioner Wheeler added that he had talked the matter over with Mr. French yesterday morning, and that the latter coincided with him. The costs of the litigation thus far have been very great, and are estimated already at nearly $100,000, all of which have to come out of the tax-payers' pockets. The larger share will go the counsel employed by the Mayor, Mr. Bangs, Gen. Barlow, ex-Judge Samuel Hand, of Albany, and Mr. Knox, Mr. MacLean's partner. It is believed that Mr. Whitney will pay the costs of the litigation out of the appropriations for his office, and thus prevent any demand on the Board of Apportionment.

Mr. Nichols's counsel have already notified the Board of Police not to pay any more of Commissioner MacLean's salary. In case Judge Lawrence decides in Mr. Nichols's favor, they will at once commence suit against Mr. MacLean for $4,000 and interest, being the amount of the Commissioner's salary for the eight months he has been in office. Gen. William F. Smith will also commence proceedings toward his restoration to office, the proceedings being based on the findings of the court in Mr. Nichols's suit. In his case there will be a balance to be sued for, $3,000 and interest, being the amount paid Commissioners Morrison and Voorhis during the last six months. Mr. Lawrence, the private secretary of Commissioner Nichols, who was dismissed at the same time with his superior, has already instituted proceedings to recover his back pay, and it is thought Gen. Smith's secretary, Col. May, will do likewise.

ADMIRAL PORTER ON THE ENGINEERS.

The following letter from Admiral Porter has just been made public:

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY,
ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 18, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I fully concur in your views in relation to making assistant engineers commissioned officers. It will add to their efficiency by adding to their standing, and it is their due. There is no class of officers in the Navy who are entitled to more commendation than the engineers. They are full of intelligence, zeal, and ability to perform all that is required of them. None in the Navy have to pass through so hard an ordeal, and in battle their position is one where the utmost coolness is required, and where there is much danger. I have had nearly 2,000 engineers under my command during the rebellion, and I have never known them to shrink from any service. I hope sincerely the bill making them all commissioned officers will pass as it stands. Very truly yours,

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear-Admiral.

Chief Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, United States Navy, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

LAW-MAKING IN NEW-JERSEY.

JUDICIARY NOMINATIONS AND SALARIES—ELIZABETH'S FINANCES—A CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Senators held an exciting executive session this afternoon. The trouble was over the reports concerning the Governor's nominees for Law Judgeships, the same that were rejected by the Senate last year, and have, since the opening of the present session, been hanging fire. There were two of these reports. One, submitted by two members of the Judiciary Committee, was accompanied by no recommendation. Mr. Francis, of the same committee, reported against the confirmation of the names. In the discussion which followed high words passed between some of the Senators. There was such disturbance at one time that Senator Canfield, of Morris, suggested the propriety of an adjournment with the Doxology. The matter was laid over until next Monday evening. In the open session there was a warm discussion of the Judicial Salary bill, which was introduced yesterday. The bill can be made applicable speedily only as to the Judges of the three circuits whose terms are about to expire. The other Judges can go on taking fees until the end of the terms they are now serving. By that time a new census will have been taken that will increase their receipts beyond the figures given yesterday under the 2 per cent. apportionment. When the bill was called up this morning the Democrats made a party fight against it. It was passed by a strict party vote.

One of the bills designed to relieve Elizabeth City from financial embarrassment was offered to the House by Assemblyman Dunn this morning. It authorizes the Common Council of the City to compromise the city's indebtedness with the creditors. Two-thirds of the members of the Council must agree to any form of compromise, and the people of the city must by vote ratify the proposed compromise before it can be effective. Assemblyman Styles said to-day that the main objection heretofore made by the creditors to listening to any kind of compromise was the fact that these proposing compromises had no power or authority to consummate it. That the City may be able to talk authoritatively in the premises, the enabling act of to-day was introduced.

The Brown contested election case has occupied the attention of the House most of the day. Mr. Brown is a Democrat, holding the seat as Assemblyman from the Fourth District of Essex. William R. Williams, the Republican candidate, contested his election. The Republican majority of the Elections Committee reported to-day in favor of unseating Brown. The Democratic minority reported in favor of allowing Brown to retain his seat. The Democrats insisted on having all the testimony read, and the Clerk read until 6 o'clock. Then Mr. Vernon succeeded in getting an adjournment, and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock in the evening. The matter had been considered in caucus by both sides, and the Republican majority concluded that Williams was entitled to the place.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE ALUMNI.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REUNION AND DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATION.

About 40 members of the Dartmouth College Alumni Association, of New-York, were present at the sixteenth annual dinner of the association, given at Pinard's, in East Fifteenth-street, last night. There were among them gentlemen who had graduated from the renowned college more than half a century ago, and others who had left it less than half a dozen years since. Some of the more prominent Alumni at the reunion were the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, J. F. Emerson, a graduate of the Class of '25; Erastus Everett, LL. D., Class of '36; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, the Rev. W. J. Tucker, D. D., Gen. Charles A. Carleton, R. Osgood Mason, George Walker, President of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company; H. McK. Twombly, W. W. Niles, J. Whitney Barstow, M. D., the Rev. John F. Pingry, Josiah Bartlett, Hiram Hitchcock, Joseph W. Howe, J. B. Bontow, and Dr. W. M. Chamberlain. Before the company sat down at table the annual election of officers took place, and the following gentlemen were chosen, the President and many of the others being re-elected: President—Prof. John Ordronaux, LL. D., '50. Vice-Presidents—Prof. Erastus Everett, LL. D., '36, William W. Chamberlain, M. D., '45, Jonathan Marshall, A. M., '54. Secretary—Charles E. Miller, '72. Corresponding Secretary—Joseph W. Howe, '56. Treasurer—Grosvenor S. Hubbard, LL. B., '62. Musical Director—George A. Willey, '72. Executive Committee—W. W. Niles, '45, J. B. Bonton, '45; Gen. C. M. Carleton, A. M., '57; Gilman H. Tucker, '61; Joseph E. Janovin, M. D., '63; W. B. Vanderpoel, M. D., '76; Horace C. Baldwin, '68. Letters regretting their inability to be present were received from Joel Mann, Class of '10; Bishop W. B. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Gen. R. D. Mussey; Profs. Kendrick and Andrews, of West Point; ex-Gov. John N. Goodwin, and others. The dinner over, President Ordronaux thanked the members for the honor done him in his re-election, and congratulated them on the presence of such distinguished representatives of the college, embracing as they did the fields of statesmanship, literature, the fine arts, medicine, theology, political economy, and, in fact, most of the higher callings in life. The club then sang the "College Ode" to the air, "My Maryland," after which the Chairman proposed the health of Mr. Stoughton, as one of the benefactors of the college. Mr. Stoughton responded briefly, and in the course of his remarks, expressed the opinion that this school, which was organized in 1754, under the Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, "for the education of young savages," and, incidentally, for the instruction of a few students for the ministry, had, judging from what he saw about him, succeeded in improving the complexions and expanding the intellects of the young savages to some good purpose. The Rev. John F. Pingry was next invited to speak, and related some highly interesting reminiscences of the Faculty and of college life at Dartmouth, many years ago, some of the reminiscences being of a peculiarly touching character. Referring to the fact that the late Salmon P. Chase was an Alumnus of Dartmouth, and that there was present another Alumnus who had been the friend and associate of Chase, and who had followed in his footsteps as a financier and political economist, the President next called on Mr. George Walker to address the club. The gentleman responded in an appropriate manner, some part of his remarks being taken up with a narration of a slight incident, a mere casual evening passed with a friend, which diverted him from the study of law to the science of political economy, which he had followed ever since. Mr. Hitchcock, one of the Trustees of the college, and other gentlemen addressed the association, and the company separated shortly before midnight.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, James W. Scribner, M. D., of Tarrytown, died at his residence in that village, aged 50 years. He was one of the most prominent doctors and surgeons in the State, and was highly esteemed for his eminent qualities as a physician and citizen. He was the son of Dr. James Scribner, who was also prominent in his profession. During his residence in Tarrytown, he has taken a lively interest in its affairs. For two successive terms he was elected President of the village, and was for many years a Trustee. He was also for many years the President of the Westchester County Agricultural Society, which has now gone out of existence. For a long time, and up to the time of his death, he was the physician of the Westchester County Alms-house. At one time he was the President of the Westchester County Medical Society, and proved an able presiding officer. He was a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was also a member of the Second Reformed Church of Tarrytown, and a member in high standing in Solomon's Lodge, F. and A. M.; also, in the Chapter and Westchester Commandery. The disease which terminated in his death yesterday baffled all attempts at diagnosis, many eminent physicians having been called to examine him. He himself always thought he was suffering from a cancer. On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. Sands, of New-York, performed an operation on him at his request, from the effects of which he slowly sank till death ensued. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

A CORRECTION.

There is, happily, no truth in the report that recently Chief-Justice Noah Davis lost two daughters by disease, the result of defective sewerage. Judge Davis's family have been and are in the enjoyment of perfect health. The story about the deaths in Judge Davis's family originated with a neighbor who, with the best of motives, informed Deputy Registrar Nagle, of the Board of Health, who requested Inspector Neale to make an investigation. The neighbor heard that Judge Davis was collecting signatures to a petition for the repair of the sewer in West Fifty-sixth-street, and, in reporting to Dr. Nagle, spoke of deaths in the distinguished jurist's family which occurred out of town and some time ago as of recent occurrence. The same source supplied the information that six deaths of other persons of diphtheria and fever had occurred in the neighborhood of No. 44 West Fifty-sixth-street. It is true that a vitrified sewer-pipe had broken and caused infiltration of sewage in West Fifty-sixth-street. The sewer is now under repair.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE CASE OF MAJOR VERPLANCK.

TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT HE WAS FOND OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The evidence adduced yesterday by the medical court of inquiry in the case of Lieut. and Brevet Major Abram G. Verplanck, instead of sustaining his plea of insanity, tended to prove that his misdeeds, while acting as Post Adjutant at Fort Wadsworth last Fall, were the result of an inordinate use of spirituous liquors. Second Lieut. H. R. Lamly, of the Third Artillery, who was the first witness examined yesterday, occupied the same quarters with the officer under examination at Fort Wadsworth. During the six months prior to the arrest of the Major the witness had every opportunity for discovering whether or not the accused officer labored under aberration of the mind, and his observations led him to believe that he was a sane man. With regard to sobriety, Major Verplanck's habits were, in the opinion of Lieut. Lamly, bad. The charge upon which he was arrested was drunkenness while on duty. At the general court-martial, the witness testified under oath that in his opinion the Major was under the influence of liquor at the time of his arrest. Witness did not know any other cause that would render the Major morally and legally irresponsible for his acts. He was not acquainted with Major Verplanck's family history, nor with the condition of his finances, except from hearsay.

Capt. A. C. Wildrick, of the Third Artillery, now stationed at Fort Wadsworth, described the circumstances attending the arrest and trial of Major Verplanck and his subsequent departures from the garrison without leave of absence. His testimony, the most explicit thus far recorded in the case, is as follows: "I have no reason to believe that Major Verplanck was not fully qualified to perform his duties except on occasions when he was under the influence of drink. While at Fort Wadsworth he acted in the capacities of Senior Officer of the Battery, Adjutant of the Post, and Post Treasurer. I have never seen him so much under the influence of liquor that he could not attend to his duties, but at times, in his room, I have seen him very nervous. This was after his frequent visits to town. Although he was at such times hardly responsible for his acts, I did not suspect that he labored under aberration of the mind. On the morning of Sept. 25 the Officer of the Parade reported to me that Major Verplanck was intoxicated. I directed a Lieutenant to assume the duties of Adjutant and placed Major Verplanck in arrest. He subsequently came to me and asked me who was in command of the post. I said I was in temporary command, and told him the best thing he could do would be to go to his quarters. His manner and conversation then led me to suppose that he was drunk; he did not appear to be in any way insane. He broke his parole three times, once constructively. On Sept. 26 I received a note from him asking me to suspend his arrest and to allow him to go to New-York on important private business. I refused to do so, but told him that I would report the case to the commanding officer when he returned. After the return of the commander of the post I received another note from Major Verplanck, who informed me of the commander's arrival and asked me to see him. I said to his colored boy, 'All right.' I then went to the commanding officer and reported the circumstances of the case. He refused to allow Verplanck to leave the post. I afterward ascertained that he had gone immediately after the delivery of my message, 'All right.' He returned to the post the next day, and went away again without authority eight or ten days later. This time he remained away about two weeks. On returning he was tried by general court-martial, on charges preferred by the commanding officer. After his trial, he remained at the post till Nov. 3, when he again left without permission and was absent about six weeks. Before his voluntary return a cousin of his visited me and told me that he had just left Major Verplanck in New-York, that he had been urging him to return to the post, and that Major Verplanck had promised to do so." When the question was asked, "Do you know why he went to New-York?" Major Verplanck requested that the witness refrain from answering the question until the court-room be cleared.

The court then requested the reporters to retire, and for about a quarter of an hour the proceedings were conducted privately. When, after the reopening of the doors, the evidence of the witness was read to him, that portion taken privately was omitted. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

THE MUNICH COLLECTION.

SOME GOOD PICTURES SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Thomas E. Kirby & Son concluded the sale of their Munich collection of painting last evening, at their gallery, No. 845 Broadway. The latter lots of the catalogue created some good bidding and awakened interest. The centre of admiration, however, was the fine work attributed to Turner, entitled "A Venetian Scene," which was sold for $950. Tissot's "Ready for the Promenade," and Hamilton's fine marine were both withdrawn, no one being ready to start them at their respective upset prices of $950 and $500. Van Der Venne's "Proscribed Race," with an upset price of $600, was sold for $100 above that amount. Hugo Saemson's (Paris) "January and May," withdrawn on Tuesday evening at an upset price of $1,000, was sold for $275. Appended is a list of the more important works sold:

Artist.	Subject.	Price.
C. Herpfer	Old Gallant and Maid	$250
P. Booth	Landscape	180
L. Von Hagn	The Archivist	300
C. Hetz	Playing Old Maid	350
W. Schuster	Autumn Pleasure	135
C. Male	Rest at Noon	325
R. Beyschlag	The Lover's Walk	225
A. Bodenmueller	The Traveling Merchant	575
J. Schmitzberger	On a Point	200
F. Voltz	Castle in the Woods	160
C. Herpfer	Dressing the Bride	270
A. W. Kowalski	The Meet	660
G. Maccaris	Playing the Mandeline	210
G. Nierky	Secret Love	120
A. Van Der Venne	The Proscribed Race	700
J. J. Tissot	Ready for the Promenade	do.
James Hamilton	A Storm Off Brigantine Shoals	dr.
J. M. Turner	Venetian Scene	950
H. Saemson	January and May	275

FLIGHT OF A BOOK-KEEPER.

It was currently reported in Washington Market yesterday that a book-keeper of the firm of Ege & Otis, the largest commission merchants there, was a defaulter to a large amount, but investigation proved the reports greatly exaggerated. It appears that William Brownley, who had been in their employ off and on for 11 years, disappeared on Thursday, since which time he has not been seen. The firm, however, received a letter from him confessing that he had taken $467 in various small amounts which he had collected from a number of customers. The letter did not mention any offer of restitution or compromise. He is about 35 years of age, resided in Jersey City, where he has a wife and child. Mr. Ege said yesterday that they had suspected him for a year past, but had no means of verifying their suspicions, and they did not know his whereabouts. Brownley had charge of the blotter and petty cash of the firm, and was intrusted with the collection of small accounts.

THE CHANGEABLE WEATHER.

There was a sudden rise in the temperature in this City yesterday, and a fall almost as sudden. The thermometer in the United States Signal Service Bureau, on the roof of the Equitable Building, indicated 49° at 7 A. M., 57° at 11 A. M., and attained 62°, its highest point during the day, at 2 P. M. An hour later the mercury began to fall. At 9 P. M. it stood at 45° and at 10 it had dropped to 42°. The sudden change from heat to cold was caused by a cold wave, which originated in the far North-west yesterday morning. The coldest place was Breckenridge, Minn., where the mercury was 10° below zero. At other places it was above zero, as follows: Duluth, 2°; Lacrosse, Wis., 6°; St. Paul, 6°; Marquette, 10°; Yankton, Dakota, 11°; Cheyenne, 11°; Escanaba, 11°; Madison, 14°; Chicago, 16°; Sandusky and St. Louis, 35°. The greatest fall was at Keokuk, Iowa, from 56° to 29°. The wind was blowing at the rate of 20 miles an hour, from the north-west, at 10 o'clock last night, and the indications were that it would be much colder to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

William Penn Lewis, of Baltimore, is at the Grand Hotel.

Ex-Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House.

The Hon. Horace Rublee, of Wisconsin, is at the Brevoort House.

Col. Lodor and Capt. Lorain, United States Army, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

John Dillon, of Dublin, and Ensign H. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, Mass., are at the New-York Hotel.

Joseph W. Gennett, Auditor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and ex-Senator George N. Kennedy, of Syracuse, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator George G. Vest, Representative John B. Clark, Jr., and ex-Congressman John F. Phillips, of Missouri; Gen. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and the Rev. Dr. Brainard, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

The Hon. George S. Boutwell and Congressman William A. Russell, of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; ex-Congressman Lewis B. Gunckel, of Ohio, and Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MIRANDA WOOD'S WILL.

Miranda Wood, of Brooklyn, was one of the first members of Plymouth Church, and she made a will during the anti-slavery agitation leaving $4,000 to establish in New-York a seminary for colored females, "and should public opinion prevent—which may God forbid—said seminary from being established in New-York within five years of my decease, my said Trustees shall select a location for said school in any of the free States or Canada." Henry Ward Beecher and Henry C. Bowen, the one Pastor of, and the other at the time Deacon in, Plymouth Church, were named as Executors. Both, owing to the complications of late years, refused to serve when action was made necessary by the death of Mrs. Wood in June, 1878. The Public Administrator brought an action for the construction of the will as to the validity of the trust. Judge Gilbert decides as follows: "The will is unambiguous. The only difficulty is the bequest is too small. The only solution of that is to keep it invested until it becomes large enough."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

SOME LIGHT FROM THEM REGARDING THEIR ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day you are pleased to say: "The Mayor sent to the Board of Aldermen yesterday what professes to be the annual report of the Commissioners of Accounts in relation to the operations of the Finance Department for 1878. Like other reports on City finances, this production seems chiefly calculated to make darkness visible. As it comes down only to Nov. 30, 1879, it can hardly be called a report for last year, and as it contains no information not summarized in the Mayor's Message, it is certainly not new."

We beg to say that the report from this office that was sent yesterday by the Mayor to the Board of Aldermen does not profess to be the annual report for 1879. If you will be good enough to refer to its text, and to the tabular statements accompanying it, you will find that it professes to be, and is, the report for the statutory year that ended on the 30th day of November, 1879, and that it was made under the requirement of section 34 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1878, and that it is in full compliance with the requirement of that statute.

The report contains some matter not introduced into the Mayor's Message, and if it seems chiefly calculated to make darkness visible in the eyes of your writer, we can only say, God help his vision. The statements are simple and plain, and it is not our fault if they are not understood. We quite agree with the writer of your article in this, viz.:

"That it is surely possible to find two Commissioners of Accounts who have intelligence enough to disentangle from the intricacies of corporation bookkeeping such facts as these:

"*First*—The amount of debt paid during the year from the revenues of the sinking fund, from taxation, and from the payments of assessments.

"*Second*—The amount of local expenditures other than those required for State purposes and debt charges, which were paid from taxation, and the amount paid by the issue of bonds.

"*Third*—Some intelligible statement showing why the appropriation of $75,000 for judgments in 1876 has increased to $500,000 in 1880, and why the surplus of $4,000,000 from the general fund, which was deducted from taxation in 1876, has sunk to $1,500,000 in 1880."

But, we deny that it is proper to put such information in our "annual" statement. There is an opportunity afforded us, however, by the statute to make public such information as we deem proper; but it must be done through the medium of the "quarterly" reports required by section 106 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1878.

These quarterly reports are made to cover the calendar year for which the appropriations are made. The reports for the three quarters of the calendar year 1879 have been published. That for the last quarter, ending Dec. 31, 1879, is now nearly ready, and will contain not only the information the writer of your article asks for, but a great deal besides that perhaps has not occurred to him. We shall be very glad to furnish you a copy of this report, and of all the tables accompanying it, as soon as it has been published in the *City Record*, and also to give you, or any one else who may, in good faith, be seeking information of the City finances, such other facts in our possession as may be desired. We do not conceive it to be our "chief function," however, to do this, but we believe that the good of the City requires the utmost publicity of its affairs, and to this end we shall be very glad to aid the public to the extent of our power.

In the meantime, we may be allowed to call your attention to some facts for the information of the writer of your article, and they are these:

First—In addition to the appropriation of $75,000 for judgments in 1876, judgment bonds were issued that year amounting to $181,150. The appropriation for judgments for the year 1880 included a sum necessary to pay a judgment obtained by the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, amounting, with interest, to $352,239 25. The gas was supplied in the year 1871, but the claim was not judicially determined until 1879.

Second—The receipts of the general fund for 1876, which were estimated at $4,000,000, were actually $3,280,617 15, inclusive of a balance of $568,088 16 brought from the previous year, showing that there was an overestimate in 1876 of $719,382 85, or, including the above-mentioned balance, $1,287,471 01.

Under the act of June 3, 1878, the surplus revenues of the sinking fund for payment of interest on the City debt, which, prior to 1879, went into the general fund, were thereafter paid, instead, into the sinking fund for redemption of the debt. The loss of revenue to the general fund is thus compensated by the gain to the sinking fund.

W. P. SHEARMAN,
J. W. BARROW,
Commissioners of Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS, No. 27 CHAMBERS-STREET, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1880.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER TRIAL.

SUDDEN TERMINATION OF THE CASE—THE PRISONERS MAKE NO DEFENSE.

The Smith-Bennett murder case, now on trial in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Jersey City, had a sudden and somewhat curious termination yesterday morning. The result will be to send the case to the jury with, practically, no defense. When the court opened, Police Captain M. G. Lemon was recalled to identify the knife and bloody weight, and also the undergarments found at Mrs. Smith's house the morning after the murder. Richard R. Banken testified that he was a member of the Grand Jury at the term of court held in September, 1878, and witnessed the identification of Bennett by the witness Martin J. Cummings. Assistant District Attorney Vandervoort testified that there was a stenographic report made of the last trial. Here the State rested, Mr. McGill not having been able to secure the attendance of Mary Phillips, the witness who was imprisoned with Mrs. Smith for some weeks, and who was instrumental in discovering the correspondence alleged to have passed between Bennett and Mrs. Smith.

The defense made no opening whatever, but called their first witness, Thomas Rimmel. The State objected to this and demanded a formal opening. This the court decided to be optional with the defense. Mr. Rimmel was sworn, but his evidence was of no consequence, being merely as to some changes that had been made in the rear yard of the house in which the murder was committed.

"May it please the court," said Mr. Winfield, "on behalf of Jennie E. Smith, we rest."

A murmur of surprise ran round the court-room, which increased as Mr. Hoffman arose and said: "May it please the court, on behalf of Covert D. Bennett, we rest."

Attorney-General Stockton immediately asked for an adjournment, as the State's attorneys were not prepared to sum up. Mr. Winfield replied that the defense were not particular as to the summing up on either side, and would be satisfied if the Judge would charge the jury at once. The court, after a brief deliberation, decided to adjourn the case until 10 o'clock this morning.

The dénouement in the case created much comment in Jersey City and considerable excitement. At the time of the first trial Senator Winfield was inclined to let the case go to trial without any defense. "There is no case against the accused couple," he said to the TIMES reporter. "There is nothing requiring a defense. I am disposed to make none." But he seems to have been overborne by the advice of his fellow-counsel. In view of the former trial and the admissions made by the defendants as to the writing and receipt of the eight-page letter, the failure to interpose a defense now is regarded by the majority of citizens as a dangerous experiment. It may, however, have been partly the result of the action of the court in forcing the case to trial before counsel for the defense could assure themselves of the attendance of De Grey. This, it will be remembered, was the witness who testified at the first trial in support of Bennett's alibi that he met Bennett in a garden on the Bowery, in this City, at 11 o'clock on the night of the murder. The State has tried to prove that at that very hour he was riding in a Lafayette car toward Smith's house. Some doubt was even expressed last evening as to whether the defense will make an argument to the jury to-day. The offer of the defense to submit the case without argument is said to have been dictated by the same view that at the first trial disposed Senator Winfield to let it go to the jury without any defense at all. The State will sum up this morning, and the defense may deem an argument necessary to overcome its effect.

ANDRE'S CAPTORS' MONUMENT.

A Monument Association has been organized in the Village of Tarrytown, Westchester County, to perpetuate and keep in order the monument erected at that place to the memory of the captors of Major André. The incorporators are Messrs. N. Holmes Odell, A. R. Clark, S. P. Swartwout, Jacob B. Odell, S. Requa, W. T. Lockwood, J. S. Millard, and H. E. Paulding. They have met and fully organized by electing the following officers: President—A. R. Clark; Vice-President—J. B. Odell; Secretary—W. T. Lockwood; Treasurer—J. S. Millard. The marble monument which stands on Broadway, in the village, was dedicated on the 23d of September, 1853, when Horatio Seymour was present and took part in the ceremony, and Henry J. Raymond delivered the oration. On the 23d of September next the anniversary of the capture will be observed by this society with a centennial celebration. In the meantime they will have the monument reset, the grounds about it cleaned up and otherwise improved.

TROUBLE IN A LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Union Hill Lutheran Church has been added to the religious associations that are in trouble. Eighteen months ago they built a church upon which, when finished, rested a $2,500 mortgage. The furniture was bought by two of the congregation, Messrs. Kuhlman and Van Dagen, who gave their personal notes for it. The amount was $227. At a recent meeting of the Trustees, it was decided to ask the Pastor, the Rev. Herman Shuppe, to resign. Mr. Shuppe, hearing that the meeting was in progress, went to Police Sergeant Wess and asked him to disperse the meeting, on the ground that it was being held at a private residence, the rules requiring all meetings of Trustees to be held in the church. Wess went to Mr. Kuhlman's house, where the session was being held, and called on the meeting to disperse. The Trustees told the sergeant to mind his own business; that they had a right to meet where they pleased. At the next service Mr. Shuppe denounced the Trustees in unmeasured terms. Subsequently, he and Mr. Kuhlman had a meeting, and the difficulty was patched up. On the following Sunday Mr. Shuppe stated that the trouble had been healed, and that he and Kuhlman were now friends. Mr. Kuhlman arose and excitedly stated that it was not so. Mr. Shuppe retorted that "if Mr. Kuhlman denied his statement he was a liar." A war of words followed, and all the members withdrew except 12. The claims against the church have been placed in the hands of Justice Framlich.

BROOKLYN'S PARK DEPARTMENT.

WHY ASSEMBLYMAN TALLMADGE WISHES TO CONTINUE STRANAHAN IN POWER.

The following private circular was issued to the employes of the Park Department in Brooklyn just before the last election:

BROOKLYN, Nov. 1, 1879.

Mr. ——:

DEAR SIR: The Hon. D. W. Tallmadge having been nominated for the Assembly by the citizens and Republicans of this district, indorsed by the bakers and the Democratic Convention, I respectfully solicit your support and influence with your friends in his behalf. He failed to receive the "regular" nomination of his party because of bribery and the purchase of delegates previously pledged to his support. His record in the last Legislature has received the commendations of the entire press and the praise of our most distinguished citizens without regard to party. His ability and integrity no one questions, and all who believe in the wisdom of nominating good and true men for office, and who would rebuke the corrupt practice of purchasing delegates in order to control conventions should give a hearty support to Mr. Tallmadge. He is one of the best informed men in Brooklyn in regard to our local affairs, and his knowledge and experience will be of special value in the next Legislature. He is the man for the people, and he ought to be elected by a large majority. Please do what you can to make his election sure. Yours truly,

ERNST NATHAN.

At the request of Mr. Quevedo.

The name of Mr. Nathan, an ex-Supervisor of the Twenty-third Ward, one of the disaffected Republicans who supported the Democratic Ring nominee for Assembly in the Eleventh District, is written at the foot of each of the circulars, and the words, "At the request of Mr. Quevedo" is in the same handwriting. Mr. Quevedo is the Secretary of the Park Commission, and the right-hand man of Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, the President of the commission. Mr. Stranahan has managed to hold that position since the commission was formed, although against the wish of the people's representatives as expressed by a vote of 24 to 1 in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Stranahan, in pursuance of a design to fix himself and his followers more firmly in places which they have held for years, has directed Tallmadge to introduce a bill extending the terms of the Park Commissioners for two years. The circular given above is one of those actually sent to a park employe, and the addition of "at the request of Mr. Quevedo" was nothing more or less than a threat that a refusal to support Tallmadge would result in the dismissal of the employe so refusing. The circular itself, which is a tissue of falsehoods, should be read in the light of the fact that men were threatened with the loss of their bread and butter if they refused to support Tallmadge, although the latter, after he had been fairly beaten in the convention, stood upon the platform and publicly congratulated Mr. Waring on his victory. It was not until Tallmadge learned that he could sell out his party advantageously to the Democratic Ring that he took "Boss" McLaughlin's nomination, without which he could not have been elected.

MR. SENEY'S LIBERAL GIFTS.

From the Methodist.

A few months ago Mr. George I. Seney, President of the Metropolitan Bank, in this City, gave $50,000 to the endowment fund of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. We are now permitted to say that Mr. Seney has added $75,000 to his gift. On Monday last Oliver Hoyt, President of the University Board of Trustees, called at our office, and stated that Mr. Seney had that morning sent for him, counted out $75,000 in bonds and $2,000 in bills, (to pay his quota of the annual deficit of the university,) and handed over these funds, to be placed in the university treasury. It is as well, perhaps, to add that at the same time Mr. Seney sent his check for $2,500 to Presiding Elder Beach as his annual contribution to the support of the worn-out preachers of the New-York East Conference. The total of $79,500 made a very good day's work even for a prince in Methodism. Within a year Mr. Seney has given $136,000 to the Wesleyan University. The example ought to be worth a good deal to our struggling Methodist colleges. In recent years no other interest of Methodism has been in such serious danger. The colleges have been maintained in great part by the sacrifices of the Professors and the liberality of a few noble men. We begin to hope that our colleges will not always be distressingly poor.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Bristol *Times and Mirror* to-day says: "We hear that a third line of steamers between Bristol and the United States is contemplated."

The *Financier* this morning says: "Representatives of the French Cable Company are here negotiating with the Anglo-American Cable Company for the retention of the three-shilling tariff. If no agreement is reached, the Anglo-American Company will enforce a sixpenny tariff on French business from the 1st of February, and on all business when the French company's English connection is made."

The French steamer Paraguay has arrived at Havre, from South America, with 10,000 sheep preserved by the frigorific process.

A Berlin dispatch says that the Kosmos Steam-ship Company intend to claim a heavy indemnity from Peru for the detention of the German steamer Europa.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—In the Court of Appeals, Wednesday, Jan. 28, business was transacted as follows: No. 415—The Fishkill Savings Institute, respondent, vs. H. Bostwick, Receiver, &c., the National Bank of Fishkill, appellant; argued by John Thompson and Homer A. Nelson for appellant, Milton A. Fowler and W. S. Eno for respondent. No. 17—James S. Rogers, appellant, vs. William Leyton, Jr., and others, Executors, respondents; argued by C. J. G. Hall for appellant, Theodore F. Jackson for respondents.

The day calendar for Thursday, Jan. 29, is as follows: Nos. 39, 26, 52, 58, 59, 62, 43, 18.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; some sales higher; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11½c.; net receipts, 5,781 bales; gross, 4,972 bales; exports to France, 6,671 bales; coastwise, 588 bales; sales, 9,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 318,540 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 2,580 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,726 bales; coastwise, 39 bales; sales, 2,100 bales; last evening, 900 bales; stock, 80,987 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet and strong; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.@12c.; net receipts, 1,151 bales; exports coastwise, 121 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 68,607 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 2,276 bales; exports, coastwise, 750 bales; sales, 1,567 bales; stock, 77,627 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 677 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,464 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 70,141 bales.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 28.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅞c.; receipts, 2,555 bales; shipments, 1,377 bales; sales, 7,600 bales; stock, 121,495 bales.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 28—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ₩ cent. bonds, 111. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 69¾; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 35¼; Erie, 47⅞; do. second Consols, 93¼; Illinois Central, 107¼; Reading, 35¼.

1:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 69⅞; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 35½; Erie, 48; do. second Consols, 93; Pennsylvania Central, 54; Reading, 35.

2:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 69; Erie, 47⅞.

3 P. M.—Erie, 47⅞.

3:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 70; do. second mortgage Trustees' certificates, 36.

4 P. M.—Erie, 47⅞. India Council Bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 1-16d. ₩ rupee. Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 82f. 10c. for the account.

4:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 70⅛; Erie, 48; do. second Consols, 92½; Illinois Central, 107¼; Pennsylvania Central, 54⅛. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Exchange on London 25f. 18½c. for checks.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 7 1-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 11,800 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 5-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7¼d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 7 1-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 7 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 7 3-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7 7-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 9-32d. Futures closed quiet but firm. Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 33s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Jan. 28—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 6⅜d.@6½d. ₩ gallon. Linseed-oil, £26 15s.@£27 ₩ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. ₩ cwt.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 6⅜d.@6½d. ₩ gallon.

HAVRE, Jan. 28.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 93f. ₩ 50 kilos.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum, 16¾f. for fine Pale American. Wilcox's Lard closed at 102f. 50c. ₩ 100 kilos.

BREMEN, Jan. 28.—Petroleum, 7 marks 40 pfennigs.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	92	Leather, sides	13,768
B. E. Peas, bags	80	Moss, bales	137
B. W. Flour, pkgs	440	Molasses, bbls	1,751
Beans, bbls	31	Spirits Turp., bbls	1,650
Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Rosin, bbls	1,679
Cotton, bales	7,624	Tar, bbls	225
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	771	Pitch, bbls	30
Cotton-s'd M'l bags	1,900	Oil, bbls	175
Cotton-s'd c'e, bags	603	Oil-cake, pkgs	372
Copper, bbls	37	Pea-nuts, bags	430
Dried Fruit, pkgs	14	Pork, pkgs	246
Eggs, pkgs	1,132	Beef, pkgs	264
Flour, bbls	7,646	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,148
Corn-meal, bbls	183	Lard, tcs	1,554
Corn-meal, bags	188	Lard, kegs	75
Wheat, bushels	4,950	Butter, pkgs	3,843
Corn, bushels	14,800	Cheese, pkgs	1,377
Oats, bushels	7,650	Dressed Hogs, No	11
Rye, bushels	1,000	Rice, tcs	787
Barley, bushels	13,200	Rice-chaff, bags	164
Peas, bushels	1,840	Sugar, hhds	218
Oat-meal, bbls	35	Spelter, pcs	3,175
Flax-seed, bags	177	Skins, bales	165
Grease, pkgs	163	Stearine, pkgs	51
Grass-seed, bags	932	Tallow, pkgs	337
Hides, No	2,203	Tobacco, hhds	213
Hides, bales	363	Tobacco, pkgs	1,532
Hops, bales	36	Whisky, bbls	2,064
Istle, bales	46	Wool, bales	5

COFFEE—A limited call has been noted for Rio, which has been quoted barely steady at the recently modified prices; sales reported of 800 bags, per John Sherwood, at 13¾c....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 203,018 bags, at the outports, 94,858 bags, and afloat and loading for the United States, 72,907 bags, of which 22,820 bags for New-York....Other kinds have been also slow of sale, and quoted somewhat irregular....The recent movements (mostly previously reported) have been summed up thus: 13,270 mats Java, ex Walker Armington, sold before arrival, on private terms; 731 bags Maracaibo, 349 bags Laguayra, 1,077 bags Savanilla, 1,489 bags Mexican, 947 bags Porto Rico, and 1,031 bags San Domingo sold in lots, for consumption, within the quoted range; also, 4,823 bags San Domingo, and 452 bags Porto Rico, in transit to Europe....Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 56,684 bags and 38,968 mats....We quote Rio ordinary invoices at 14c.; fair at 15c.; good at 15¾c.@15¾c.; prime at 16c.@16¼c. Rio, in job lots, at 10½c.@18¼c.; Santos, fair to good invoices, 15½c.@15¾c.; do., job lots, at 13c.@18¼c....Java invoices, 23c.@25½c.; Singapore, 17c.@20c.; Ceylon, 16c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 13½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14c.@16½c.; Mexican, 15c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15c.; Savanilla, 14c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18c.; San Domingo, 13c.@15c.; Porto Rico, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 17c.@18½c. ₩ B.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted firm within our previous range, on a fairly active movement.

CORDAGE—Has been in fair request, in a jobbing way, at full rates.

COTTON—Option dealings reached a liberal aggregate at irregular prices, closing weak....Early deliveries quoted up again 1-16c. ₩ B., on, however, a limited call for supplies....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 721 bales, including 245 bales to spinners and 476 bales to exporters....Low Middling quoted at 12 7-16c.@12 9-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Middling at 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.; Fair at 14 9-16c.@14 11-16c....And for forward delivery sales have been reported to-day of 166,700 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 16,323 bales, and thus far this week, 84,348 bales, (against 110,781 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 3,711,936 bales, against 3,902,989 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (four days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 32,905 bales; to the Continent, 11,495 bales; to France, 5,779 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 844,701 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 228,719 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
January	1,900	12.85@12.96
February	25,500	12.84@12.97
March	50,200	13.03@13.17
April	39,500	13.22@13.38
May	32,900	13.41@13.56
June	10,500	13.58@13.72
July	2,700	13.69@13.82
August	1,400	13.80@13.97

Transferable orders issued at 12.90.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
January	12.82@12.84	12.85@12.86
February	12.86@12.87	12.86@12.87
March	13.08@13.09	13.08@13.09
April	13.28@13.29	13.28@13.29
May	13.46@13.48	13.46@13.47
June	13.63@13.65	13.64@13.65
July	13.73@13.75	13.75@13.76
August	13.83@13.85	13.87@13.88

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

January	12.81	May	13.35
February	12.76	June	13.57
March	13.01	July	13.68
April	13.21	August	13.79

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, which has been quoted throughout stronger, as influenced by the renewed and decided buoyancy in Wheat. More call noted from the export interest. The actual dealings show a further rise, in several instances, of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,650 bbls. of all grades. Included in the reported sales were 1,300 bbls. Low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $5 35@$5 75, for inferior to strictly choice, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; 1,050 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the range of $6 25@$6 75 for ordinary to fancy, and South American brands quoted at $5 40@$6 85, (the latter for strictly fancy;) and very inferior to fancy English brands at $5 25@$6 75, mainly at $5 30@$5 55; 2,400 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, in lots, at $5 40@$6 50, the latter for strictly choice, mainly at $5 50@$6 25; 4,100 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $5 35@$7 25 for inferior to very choice, mostly at $6 25@$7 25;) 100 bbls. Patent Extras at from $6 50@$8 65, the latter for fancy, (200 bbls. went at $8 65;) 3,500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $5 60@$7 50, mostly at $6@$7 15; 700 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $6 65@$8 50, the latter for fancy, mainly at $7 25@$8;) 1,200 bbls. Superfine, these at $4 40@$5 20 for very inferior to choice Spring, and $4 65@$5 35 for ordinary to fancy choice Winter Wheat, (equal to 2,400 bbls. No. 2, these at $3 60@$4 25 for poor to very choice Spring; $3 85@$4 45 for ordinary to very choice Winter, mainly at $4 10@$4 35; unsound and Sour Flour at from $3@$5 50, mostly Extras at $4 25@$5 25....Southern Flour quiet; quoted rather firmer; 900 bbls. sold, in lots, chiefly Extras at $6 75@$7 50....Rye Flour inactive to-day; quoted about steady; sales of 250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 80@$5 for good to strictly choice Superfine State....Of Corn-meal, sales reported of 200 bbls. fair to fancy Yellow Western at $2 75@$3 10; 100 bbls. Brandywine at $3 30....Buckwheat Flour without important alteration.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more urgent request, and, though fluctuating frequently during the day has been quoted up about 1½c.@3c. a bushel in the instance of the favorite grades of Winter, which attracted more attention from export buyers, thus contributing to stimulate operations on speculative account. Near the close, a reaction occurred on the March option on No. 2 Red of ¾c. a bushel, from the highest point, on brisk trading, leaving off, as a rule, quite firmly. No. 1 White was in increased favor with shippers, chiefly for the Continent, serving to awaken a livelier interest in this grade on the part of speculative buyers. Wheat has been in fair demand, partly for shipment, but the much higher rates claimed—generally about 2c.@3c. a bushel over yesterday—worked against activity....Western and cable reports were of a more favorable tenor....Sales have been reported 1,808,000 bushels, of which 376,000 bushels for prompt delivery, including 4,000 bushels Extra White at $1 45; 151,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 41@$1 42, chiefly at $1 41@$1 41½, in store, closing at $1 42 afloat (against $1 40 bid last evening;) 48,000 bushels do., January options at $1 41@$1 42, closing at $1 42 bid, (against $1 40½ yesterday;) 184,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 41@$1 43, closing at $1 43 bid, (against $1 41 yesterday;) 152,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 42½@$1 44½, closing at $1 44½ (against $1 43½ yesterday;) 40,000 bushels do., May options, at $1 43@$1 45, closing at $1 43½ bid, (against $1 42 yesterday;) 10,000 bushels No. 2 White, in lots, at $1 39@$1 40; 41,000 bushels ungraded White, in store and afloat, at $1 36@$1 41; 68,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 43½@$1 45½, closing, afloat, at $1 45½ (against $1 43½ afloat, yesterday;) 50,000 bushels do., January options, at $1 44@$1 45½, closing at $1 45½ (against $1 43 bid last evening;) 304,000 bushels do., February options, at $1 44½@$1 46½, closing at $1 46½, (against $1 45½ bid last evening;) 552,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 47½@$1 50, closing at $1 48½ bid, (against $1 46½ bid last evening;) 29,000 bushels do., April options, at $1 49½@$1 50, closing at $1 50 bid, (against $1 48½ yesterday;) 8,000 bushels No. 3 Red, Kansas grade, for export, at $1 37½; 38,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 37½@$1 48½; 2,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 43; 16,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, February options, at $1 34, (against $1 33 yesterday;) 8,000 bushels do., March options, at $1 35, with No. 2 Northwestern Spring, January to March options quoted at the close at $1 35 bid; 32,000 bushels No. 3 Spring, in store and afloat, at $1 30@$1 31; 2,500 bushels Rejected Spring at $1 29; 10,000 bushels ungraded Spring at $1 20@$1 26....Corn has been more sought after, especially toward the close, and has been quoted generally dearer, in most instances showing an advance of about ½c. a bushel, closing strong....Sales have been reported of 280,000 bushels, (of which 112,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, prompt delivery, old crop, about 18,000 bushels, at 61c.@62c., the latter an extreme; do., in store, 60,000 bushels, at 60½c.; do., new crop, in lots, at 60c.@61c.; New-York No. 2, January option, quoted at 60c. bid; do., February, 40,000 bushels, at 58½c.@59c., closing at 59c.; do., March, 8,000 bushels, at 57c., closing at 57¼c. bid; do., May, 38,000 bushels, at 54½c.@54¾c., closing at 54½c. bid; New-York steamer Mixed at 59½c.@60c., mainly at 60c., closing at 60c. bid, afloat; do., January option, 24,000 bushels, at 59½c.@60c., closing at 60c.; do., February option, 8,000 bushels, at 57½c. bid; March at 57c. asked; Mixed Western ungraded, at 59c.@61½c., as to quality; New-York No. 3, 12,000 bushels, at 58½c.; Yellow Southern at 59½c.; steamer White, car lots, at 62c....Rye quoted dearer on higher offerings, checking business. More inquiry noted. No. 2 Western quoted at 91½c.@92c. bid, with holders asking higher figures; 1,200 bushels No. Western, in store, sold at 91½c....Barley moderately sought after; quoted as before; 15 car-loads of ungraded Canada sold at 80c.; 10,000 bushels do. at 85c., and 5,000 bushels California at 72c....Malt and Peas as previously reported....Oats have been in more request at a shade higher prices, closing firmly....Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushel, at 49½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 15,000 bushels, at 48½c.@48⅝c., closing at 48½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 2,100 bushels, at 47½c.@47¾c.; New-York No. 1, quoted at 48c. bid; New-York No. 2, 17,000 bushels, at 48c.@48⅛c., closing at 48⅛c.; New-York No. 3, 700 bushels, at 47c.; White Western, ungraded, 5,900 bushels, at 48c.@49½c.; Mixed do., 3,800 bushels, at 47½c.@49c.; White State, 1,100 bushels, at 49½c.@50c.; Mixed State, 1,400 bushels at 48c.; No. 2 Chicago, afloat, quoted at 48c. bid....Feed in rather better demand and quoted steadier; 40 to 50 B. sold at $19 50@$20; 60 B. at $20....Hay and Straw unchanged.

HIDES—Have been very moderately dealt in at about previous quotations....Stock in first hands to-day, 110,509 Hides and 106 bales do., against 122,100 Hides and 963 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Held rather more confidently, as, however, a very moderate movement.

LEATHER—Business in most kinds has been only moderately active since our last, though buyers have had the advantage as to prices.

MOLASSES—Generally quiet; quoted about steady.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin very quiet, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 55@$1 60, and other grades proportionately....Tar lightly dealt in as $1 90@$2....City Pitch at $2....Spirits of Turpentine in limited request, with merchantable quoted at the close at 42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in less request at full prices; quoted, for forward delivery, here, at 8c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@13c. for standard to fancy brands....Crude at 7c.@8c., in shipping order here....Naphtha at 6½c.@7c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7½c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum 7⅞c....At the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of United Certificates to the extent of 45,000 bbls., here, and 212,000 bbls. at Oil City, at $1 07¼@$1 08¾, closing at $1 07¼ bid and $1 08¼ asked.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been more active and quoted a trifle higher, closing strong....Mess Pork quiet to-day for prompt delivery; quoted at the close of 'Change at $12 50 for ordinary brands of old Mess; sales of 350 bbls. part at $12 50....Other kinds neglected and nominal....And in the option line, Mess Pork in request at firm prices, closing at $13 15@$13 20 for new, January; $13 15@$13 20 for February, and $13 20 for March, and $13 30@$13 35 for April....Sales of 500 bbls. new Mess for February delivery, at $13 10@$13 15....Dressed Hogs in demand, with City quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., and Pigs at 6¾c. Western at 5c.@5⅝c....Cut-meats quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry; sales of 23,000 B. Pickled Bellies at 7¼c. for 12-B. average, and 7⅛c. for 10-B. average....Bacon firm and in request; Long Clear quoted at $7 25, and Short Clear at $7 45....Western Steam Lard has been rather more sought after since our last for early delivery, and quoted up 7½c....Sales have been reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, of 1,050 tcs., at $7 87½@$7 95 for new, closing for contract at $7 95 for new....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard has been in good request at an advance, with February quoted at the close at $7 90 bid for new; March, $7 97½ bid for new; April at $8 07½ bid; May at $8 15 bid....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 3,250 tcs. new, February, at $7 85@$7 90; 4,000 tcs., March, at $7 92½@$7 97½ for new; 1,500 tcs., April, new, at $8@$8 05....City Steam Lard moderately sought after; quoted at the close at $7 55, with sales reported of 270 tcs. at $7 55....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, at $8 25....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter, Cheese and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow in demand, with sales reported of 110,000 B. at 6⅝c....Stearine firmer and wanted; City quoted at 8¼c., and Western at 7⅞c.@8c.

RICE—A fair demand noted at full prices.

SKINS—Have been moderately active at generally steady figures.

SUGARS—Raw very dull and weak on the reduced basis of 7¼c.@7⅜c. for fair to good Refining Cuba, with no sales reported....Refined Sugars slow of sale, and quoted easier, with Cut-loaf quoted down to 9⅞c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Powdered, 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; Granulated, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Soft White, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; Soft Yellow, 7¼c.@8⅝c....The movements in Raw Sugars since Jan. 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Bxs.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1880	33,481	10,673	667,643	103
Receipts since	18,407	1,212	218,764	167
Sales since	22,910	2,337	276,695	229
Stock Jan. 28, 1880	28,978	9,543	609,713	41
Stock Jan. 29, 1879	10,755	7,925	428,647	1,788

WHISKY—Dull; unsettled; quoted at $1 12@$1 12½, (some holders asking higher figures.)

FREIGHTS—A moderately active inquiry has been reported to-day, chiefly for accommodation for Grain, (and from this interest mainly for the Continent,) with a somewhat freer call also for room for Provisions and general cargo, but the bidding has not been, as a rule, satisfactory to ship-owners, and negotiations have been making rather slow progress. The very notable rise in Wheat values operated against the export movement....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,850 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers; 2,300 bbls. Flour, (mostly through freight,) at 1s. 9d.@2s. (a small lot went as high as 2s. 6d.;) 3,750 sacks Flour and Meal, at 15s., chiefly through freight, and, for forward shipment, 8,000 bushels Corn, prompt shipment, at 3d., (showing a slight decline;) 850 pkgs. Butter and 1,300 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 25s.; 1,650 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at from 17s. 6d.@20s., (mainly through freight, and by outport steamers;) 150 tcs. and bbls. do. at 3s. 9d.@4s., and 2s. 9d.; 75 tcs. Grease at 17s. 6d.; Leather quoted at 30s.; equal to 200 tons Heavy Goods at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 1,100 pkgs. Measurement Goods, at 15s.@22s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 17s. 6d.@20s.; Grape Sugar at 20s.; Syrup at 20s.; 450 bbls. Apples, part at 2s. 6d.; 200 bbls. Oysters at 3s. 6d.; Tobacco at 20s.; 125 bbls. Starch reported at 2s. 6d.; 200 tons Oil-cake at 13s. 9d.; and, by sail, small lots of Heavy Goods at 15s., and of Measurement Goods, in lots, at 10s.@15s....FOR LONDON—By steam, 1,250 bbls. Flour, (of through freight) at 2s.; 2,400 sacks Flour and Meal (mostly through freight) at 16s. 3d.@17s. 6d., mainly at 16s. 3d.; 16,000 bushels Wheat reported on private terms; 509 pkgs. Butter and 1,850 bxs. Cheese at 25s.@30s.; 700 pkgs. Provisions, &c., in lots, at 25s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton; small lots of do., in tierces and barrels, at 5s. ₩ tierce, and 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 200 bbls. Apples at 2s. 6d.; Refined Sugar quoted at 20s.; Syrup at 20s.; Tobacco at 20s.; Hops at ¼d.; equal to 300 tons Heavy Goods at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; 1,600 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d.; 160 bags Clover-seed at 20s.; and, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.; 80 tons Measurement Goods, chiefly at 12s. 6d. Also, a British steam-ship, 2,583 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo, to load on berth, at current rates....FOR GLASGOW—By steam, 2,100 bbls. Flour reported at 2s. 1½d.@2s. 3d.; 3,250 sacks Flour and Meal at 22s. 6d., (mostly through freight;) 24,000 bushels grain, chiefly through freight, on private terms; small lots of Butter and Cheese at 32s. 6d.; equal to 400 tons Provisions at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton, and 4s. 6d. ₩ tierce, (mainly through freight;) 150 tons Heavy Goods at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 1,300 pkgs. Measurement Goods at 20s.@27s. 6d. ₩ ton; Refined Sugar quoted at 25s.; Syrup at 27s. 6d.; Tobacco at 25s.; 300 bbls. Apples at 4s....FOR BRISTOL—By steam, 600 bxs. Cheese at 35s....FOR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—By steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat on private terms....FOR HULL—By steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat on private terms....FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT—A foreign bark, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported (on foreign charter) on private terms....FOR THE CONTINENT—A Norwegian bark, 860 tons, hence, with about 5,500 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 10d., (excluding Rouen, Calais, and Dunkirk;) two foreign barks, hence, with, respectively, 5,000 and 4,500 quarters do. at 5s. 9d....FOR HAVRE—By steam, 250 pkgs. Heavy Goods at 30s., 125 tons Measurement Goods at 25s.@30s.; 150 hhds. Tobacco on the basis of 35s....FOR CAEN—A British bark, 331 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, reported on private terms, quoted at about 4s. 6d....FOR BELLE ISLE FOR ORDERS—An Italian bark, 495 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d....FOR ANTWERP—By steam, 1,000 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 100 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 35s., (with room for Grain quoted at 6d. asked and 5d. as about the best bid on the basis of which latter figure the latest contracts were made as previously reported.)...FOR BREMEN—A British ship, 1,530 tons, hence, with about 10,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 9d....FOR AARHUUS—A Norwegian bark, 588 tons, with about 3,600 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d....FOR STETTIN—By sail, small lots of Provisions (of cargo of a Danish brig, 268 tons, placed on berth) reported at 27s. 6d....FOR OPORTO—A Norwegian bark, 560 tons, with equal to about 3,700 quarters Grain, in shipper's bags, from Philadelphia, at 15c. ₩ bushel....FOR VALENCIA—A Swedish brig, 248 tons, hence, with Alcohol, (as bulk of cargo,) at 4s. 3d....FOR RIVADEO—A Norwegian bark, 455 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d....FOR PASSAGES—A bark, hence, with 2,800 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d....FOR A MEDITERRANEAN PORT, DIRECT—A British steam-ship, 1,022 tons, (now at Baltimore,) with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from New-Orleans, at 6s. 9d....FOR BUENOS AYRES—A French bark, 388 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported as loading in regular line, at current rates....FOR CARTHAGENA AND BACK—An American schooner, 151 tons, with general cargo, at $1,400 and foreign port charges....FOR VERA CRUZ—An American schooner, 139 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at current rates....FOR MARTINIQUE—An American schooner, about 150 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $1,400 and foreign port charges....FOR HAVANA—An American schooner, 429 tons, with Shooks, from Portland, at 25c....FOR MATANZAS—An American bark and brig, hence, with Cooperage Stock on the basis of 75c.@80c. for empty Hogsheads....FOR GALVESTON—A schooner, 298 tons, hence, with general cargo, in regular line, at current rates....FOR CHARLESTON—A schooner, hence, with Stone at $1 85, and a brig and two schooners, hence, with Fertilizers at $1 75@$2....FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—A brig, with Phosphate, from Barren Island, at $1 80....FOR BATH, ME.—A schooner, 206 tons, with Oak Timber, from Virginia, at $4 50....FOR NEW-YORK—A schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50; a brig, with Lumber, from Wilmington, at $6 50; two schooners with Pine Lumber, from Virginia, reported at $3 50, and three do., with lumber, from Maine, reported at $2 75@$3 25.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In Admiralty.

78, J. Crossan et al. vs. steam-tug E. A. Packer; 59, J. Duffy vs. R. H. Williams; 49, J. Collins vs. J. Scully et al.; 40, G. Matol vs. steam-tug A. B. Preston; 90, T. Gilligan vs. steam-ship Crescent City; 83, J. Casey vs. brig Hill; 84, J. J. Ferris vs. bark E. D. Jewett; 86, William Andus vs. steam-boat Saratoga; 62, P. J. Willis et al. vs. steam-ship Crescent City; 67, Middlesex Quarry Company vs. schooner A. Mason; 45, R. H. Powell et al. vs. steam-boat Willis; 80, M. White vs. steam-tug Laverous; 82, M. Henderson vs. steam-ship Othello; 58, P. J. O'Rourke vs. 221 tons of coal; 131, D. Bergen vs. steam-ship J. Stickney; 70, H. J. Newton vs. schooner Paugussett; 79, J. H. Moore et al. vs. schooner Yankee Doodle; 74, J. Smith vs. 60,000 feet of lumber; 125, R. R. Lowe vs. canal-boat C. M. Titus; 134, P. Hetzelein vs. J. C. Merryman; 69, A. Forsyth vs. schooner G. A. Brandreth; 33, Ulster Marine Insurance Company vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company; 146, L. Driscoll vs. schooner River Queen; 133, J. McCausland vs. propeller Delaware; 35, William McClain vs. steam-tug Delaware; 47, Orin Cronk vs. Bradford Lock Works; 48, Thomas E. Bishop vs. steam-tug Blue Bonnett; 97, C. Connolly vs. Rose et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Assessment Cases—Nos. 55, 57, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195. Day Calendar—Nos. 26, 45, 46, 49, 83, 103, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 128, 148, 162, 208, 238, 245, 282, 290, 293, 294, 300, 302, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Feb. 6.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 420, 175, 286, 396, 407, 408, 412, 431, 434, 435, 436, 271, 117, 371, 226, 236, 154, 190, 272, 373, 334, 333, 358, 392, 400, 14.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Beach, J.

Nos. 1792, 1758, 1224, 580, 1496, 1530½, 1588, 1742, 1580, 1447, 1117, 1072, 1815, 2581, 1772, 328, 1806, 1580, 1578, 1557, 1855, 719, 707, 1210, 1195.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 573, 381, 1170, 2181, 1735, 885, 773, 1354, 1391, 11½, 1263, 746, 1009, 1336, 956, 1307, 809½, 1510, 880, 1165, 1014, 1741, 1402, 1521½, 1271.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 2352—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Levinson. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 57, 14.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. 643, 72, 631, 559, 181, 611—Learned vs. Tillotson, 515, 423, 213, 324, 589, 452, 583, 584.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1, 2.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 1997, 912, 986, 2060, 1132, 961, 1954, 1936, 1808, 1988, 1210, 1098, 1242, 1278, 1241.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos. 394, 4087, 411, 969, [illegible]

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Charity Ball.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—London Assurance.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—The False Friend.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—La Sonnambula.
PARK THEATRE—Fairfax.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy.
BROADWAY—Madame Angot's Daughter.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—The Tourists. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Galley Slave.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Christmas.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
STANDARD THEATRE—Our Candidate.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—At 2 P. M.—Variety.
ASSOCIATION HALL—Concert and Readings.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, colder and clear or partly cloudy weather, north-east to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

The Senate bill to repeal existing laws providing for permanent and indefinite appropriations for specific objects is another attempt to place in the hands of Congress the power to "starve out" an Administration which may be antagonistic to the Legislative body. Under the laws as they now stand, the Executive branches of the Government may be maintained from year to year by the use of moneys accruing to their credit by the operation of permanent provisions. It is proposed that all of the money in the Treasury, except that required for the payment of interest on the national debt, appropriations for the sinking fund, and a few other purposes, shall be under the absolute control of Congress, which may, at any time, close the doors of the Treasury and refuse the supplies needed to carry on the Government at the will and caprice of those who happen to control the two houses. That this is a power not to be lightly trusted into the hands of any faction is abundantly proved by the mischievous doings of a Democratic Congress.

The "rump" Legislature in Maine has adjourned until next August. This means that that piratical political organization has given up playing at being Legislature, and has wisely decided to postpone all further devices until it is time to prepare for the Fall elections. The managers have given notice that they intend to appeal to the people. There can be no possible doubt as to the character of the answer which they will receive. Meantime, two of the members of the Smith Legislature have taken the seats to which they are entitled in the real Legislature, and others are uncertain whether to go home and brood over their disappointments, or stay and contest their seats, with an eye to the slender allowance usually voted to contestants. In this way, Mr. SMITH's Legislature is finally extinguished.

There were some very promising indications in the Assembly yesterday, of a determination on the part of the majority to leave such a Legislative record as will reflect credit on the party, and confer lasting benefit on the public. The jealousy with which proposals to exempt charitable and other institutions from their due share of public burdens was received is an evidence that this Assembly will not fritter away public money for purposes which, however admirable in themselves, should receive nothing from State or municipality which does not clearly appear as an item of current expenditure. The early introduction of Mr. VARNUM's bills for the reduction of the expenses of our City Government, and the obvious determination of Mr. VARNUM himself to infuse his own vigor and earnestness into the committee of which he is the head, are satisfactory guarantees that the subject of economical administration in New-York will not be trifled with during the session, and left at the mercy of adverse influences at its close. The passage of Mr. DUELL's resolution of inquiry into the appointment of Receivers and Referees by New-York Judges, and into the fees paid to them and certain favored counsel, ought to elicit some very suggestive, if not rather startling, facts. As THE TIMES will take further occasion to show, this mine of jobbery and favoritism is a very rich one.

Mr. WINDOM, in the Senate, has joined Mr. BAKER, in the House, to provide some defense for innocent purchasers of articles manufactured under patents against the persecutions to which they are now subjected. We have already called attention to the manner in which our Patent laws are used as means of extortion. The purchaser, who does not, and perhaps who cannot, know that he is injuring any one, is frequently threatened with a suit which involves considerable expense for the defendant, whether he wins or loses it; then, an adroit suggestion is made for a compromise, and the laws are thus used as an instrument of swindling. These laws were intended to protect a patentee, and, as between him and those who knowingly make or purchase for sale articles infringing his patent, they are not too severe. But the man who innocently purchases such an article for his own use and not for sale, ought to be free from pursuit. He makes no profit by his act, since he pays the full market value of what he buys; he is guilty of no intentional wrong to the patentee, while the one of whom he buys can always be found and prosecuted. In such cases, justice and common-sense demand that the buyer should not suffer.

The appointments made by the Governor yesterday for Quarantine Commissioner, Canal Appraisers, Commissioners of Emigration, and Special Port Warden ought to be entirely satisfactory to the public. The friends of Mr. PLATT have been for some years engaged in trying to find an office for him adequate to his political deserts and commensurate with his abilities. He was pressed for the position of Postmaster-General under the present Administration, and some irritation was, doubtless, felt because the Republican Party of this State did not, so far as heard from, entirely share in the opinion of his friends that he would make a fitting representative of the State of New-York in the Cabinet of President HAYES. He was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the position of Superintendent of Public Works, and there was a decided feeling of relief when he was not appointed. As Quarantine Commissioner, his peculiar political methods will not seriously interfere with his discharge of public business, and as a resident of this City engaged in large and presumably promising enterprises, he will have a chance to grow up to the standard of public utility which may entitle him to some more important position. The other appointees are, so far as we know, men thoroughly well fitted to discharge the duties to which the Governor has assigned them.

The Commissioners of Accounts do not conceive it to be their chief function to present, in a shape intelligible to the ordinary reader, the most essential details regarding the operations of the City Treasury, but they graciously intimate that in their next quarterly report they will give all the information which can be desired in regard *to the revenues and expenditures of the* past year. They even hint that they will be more explicit than THE TIMES has recommended them to be, which may possibly be accepted as an indication of their intention to make such recommendations, "particularly with reference to salaries and duties" of City employes, as the law has long called for in vain. The Commissioners are good enough to furnish some data in explanation of the large appropriation for judgments in 1880, and the gradual disappearance of the general fund as an element in the reduction of taxation is accounted for by the operation of the law of 1878, which turns surplus revenues previously used to reduce taxation into the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt. We trust that among the details which "have not occurred" to us, but which will, nevertheless, be furnished by the Commissioners of Accounts, will be some details as to the working of this much-vaunted law of 1878, both as regards the productiveness of the assessment fund and the security furnished by the sinking fund for the redemption of the bonded debt.

MR. ADAMS AND HIS COMMISSION.

When dealing with certain aspects of the railroad question, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., is perhaps as great an expert as Mr. FINK is known to be in regard to others. The trouble with both is that their sympathies are more with the companies than with the public, and that their reasoning does not touch parts of the question which are rapidly acquiring commanding importance. As an auxiliary in the work of legislation Mr. FINK would be the more valuable. He is nothing if not practical, and if he were half as much in earnest in his endeavors to facilitate remedial legislation as he is to protect the companies from an interference that might be troublesome, the course of men like Mr. REAGAN would be rendered comparatively smooth. Mr. FINK serves faithfully the power that has retained him, and the House Committee on Commerce gains little from his experience. It is puzzled rather than helped by his statements. The position of Mr. ADAMS is in essential particulars different. But he can hardly be considered a conclusive witness where the issue to be determined involves the relative authority of the nation and the railroads. Indirectly, he is subject to the influence of the latter. And the brief report of his argument before the House committee will certainly not tend to efface the impression which associates him more or less closely with the pretensions of capital as against the requirements of the people.

On its merits, Mr. ADAMS's argument is open to the objection that it applies to the *larger necessities of the nation the conditions* that are justified by the limited experience of Massachusetts. All that he alleges in behalf of the system at work in his State is no doubt literally true. There, a railroad commission operates admirably. It benefits the public without injuring the railroads. It watches vigilantly, and with public opinion for its leverage it makes itself felt in every branch of the railroad system of the State. Excellent as it is, however, we should no more think of copying in its entirety the Massachusetts commission, as the sole power wanted in New-York, than of copying the Massachusetts method of taxation as applied to railroads. Our Albany legislators would undoubtedly find their knowledge of the subject enlarged by weighing carefully such evidence as Mr. ADAMS is competent to give; but they would err, we think, if they accepted his plan bodily, and left the whole matter in the hands of Commissioners. Of course, any system depends for much of its efficacy on the capacity and integrity of the persons who administer it. We are not therefore to take for granted Mr. ADAMS's dictum, and to leave everything to a commission. Though Massachusetts may have been lucky enough always to obtain angels for Commissioners, other States might be less fortunate; and for this contingency the Legislature should provide. Instead of making the commission everything and the law nothing, the safe plan would be to enact a stringent law, and to impose upon Commissioners the duty of administering it in harmony with its purposes.

Extending the range of view, and applying to the vast railroad system of the country the restraining power of the Massachusetts commission, the inadequacy of the latter immediately becomes apparent. The inadequacy would be evident if only we considered the difficulty of selecting Commissioners in whom large powers might be vested with the assurance of their being used faithfully and energetically. It is not, as Mr. ADAMS chooses to state the question, whether honest and capable men are or are not to be found. The trouble is that in national, even more than in local affairs corporate influences may be so employed as, silently and unseen, to control the *personnel* of a commission. Our experience with the representatives of the Government in the affairs of the Union Pacific illustrates the difficulty. The Commissioners and Government Directors may all have been honorable men, judging of them by the average standard, but in some way it has invariably happened that the officers appointed to watch the railroad managers have become their apologists if not their allies. The same result would almost inevitably follow the acceptance of Mr. ADAMS's nostrum, in lieu of the rigorous legislation which he deprecates. The commission would not command public confidence, and in all probability would not deserve it.

Mr. ADAMS places much reliance on the efficacy of public opinion as a means of enabling the commission to restrain and in a certain sense to guide the railroad companies. Because it is all-sufficient in Massachusetts, he infers that it would be equally irresistible all over the country. The premise is too narrow for the conclusion. As a matter of fact, we know that public opinion is impotent when it stands in the way of what great corporations suppose to be their interests. Public opinion was of no moment to the perpetrators of Erie's rascalities. It was not public opinion but the Thurman law which brought the Union and Central Pacific Companies to a recognition of their obligations to the Government. Exactly how public opinion has asserted its influence in Massachusetts, Mr. ADAMS does not explain. We know, however, that in other States public opinion has never prevented the *creation of fictitious capital*, has never stopped arrangements of the most flagrant character, has never been acknowledged by the managers of powerful corporations as an arbiter whose dictates they should respect. They have, on the contrary, defied it with impunity. Indeed, we have but to glance at the attitude of the companies in this State in regard to discriminations and other abuses of which public opinion loudly complains, to perceive the folly of relying on anything less than positive law. A commission will have its uses as a supplement to a well-considered and stringent enactment, but to accept it as a substitute for law would be to leave the railroad companies absolute masters of the situation.

THE END OF A CONSPIRACY.

The Maine conspiracy has been baffled in all its parts. The final dictum of the Supreme Court not only covers the points heretofore raised by those who have appealed to it, but it expressly declares that the body which claimed to have elected SMITH as Governor is not a Legislature, and that the only Legislature in the State is that of which JOSEPH A. LOCKE and GEORGE E. WEEKS are the presiding officers. It is to be hoped that those tender-footed Democrats, in and out of Maine, who have been so solicitous that the majesty of the law shall be upheld at any and every expense will now possess their souls in peace. The highest judicial tribunal in the State has formally declared which of two bodies claiming to exercise Legislative powers is the rightful Legislature. It should not be forgotten that the expedient of submitting the questions involving the legality of GARCELON's proceedings originated with the Hon. LOT M. MORRILL. Undoubtedly, there has been bad management, politically speaking, on both sides of this long contest; but, so far as the public knows, the credit of suggesting the solution of the difficulty, which has issued in a triumph for the people, belongs to the eminent gentleman above named. There was every reason to believe that that respect for judicial authority which strongly characterizes the people of New-England would not be appealed to in vain in behalf of the rightful Government of the State. The result has justified this expectation.

Never was a refuge of lies so cleanly swept away by a judicial opinion as this constructed by the Democratic conspirators, who have sought to accomplish in Maine the same species of crime which they attempted to commit in Oregon when the nefarious Grover-Cronin plot was set on foot at the instance of S. J. TILDEN's managers in New-York. GARCELON propounded certain questions to the court, under date of Jan. 3. The answers to those questions amply *justified the claims of the members of the* Legislature, who appeared, on the face of the returns, to have been elected. It was evident that GARCELON had purposely procrastinated the submission of the queries to the court. The object was to gain time; and, when the answer came from the court and brushed away the tissue of falsehood and sophistry with which the plotters had enveloped their villainy, GARCELON pleaded that it was impossible for him to recall the summonses which had been improperly issued, and to issue other summonses to those who, according to the opinion of the court, were entitled to them. "It is too late!" was the exultant cry of the Democrats. They tacitly and, in many cases openly, admitted the conclusive character of the opinions of the court, but they felt certain that the triumph of their nefarious schemes was already assured by GARCELON's refusal to undo what he had done. These acts of the Governor and Council are now declared by the court to have been "in violation of their legal and constitutional obligations and duties."

Furthermore, the plea of the Garcelon gang that nothing could be done by them to rectify what wrong had been done by the improper issuance of summonses is briefly and sharply disposed of by the court, which says that "the Governor and Council disregarded the opinion of this court, given in answer to the Governor's questions; that they omitted to revoke the summonses illegally issued to men who did not appear to be elected, or to issue summonses to men who did appear to be elected." This disposes forever of the pretense of the Democrats, that certificates illegally issued to members of the Legislature are beyond recall, even though their illegality has been established by the highest judicial authority.

GARCELON and his Council, after having assumed the functions of the Legislature in going behind the returns, in order to determine who "appeared" to be elected, pretended that, after all, whatever they had done that was not strictly equitable could be set right by the Legislature, to which all mooted questions of this kind were finally referable. To say nothing of the mockery of referring to a hostile body the claims of members-elect, it was then shown in these columns, and is now affirmed by the court, that the body constituted by GARCELON could not legally settle anything, except that it had no lawful existence. There never has been a quorum of either house of the so-called Smith Legislature present at any time, without counting men who could only appear there because GARCELON and his Council pursued methods which, in the language of the court, "were unconstitutional, illegal, and void."

The principles laid down in the answer of the court to GARCELON's questions underlie this whole contest; the voice of the people, constitutionally-expressed and ascertained, cannot be stifled because the errors of a few executive officers have made departures from ordinary forms. This doctrine was enunciated in the opinion of the court given in answer to GARCELON's questions. It was reiterated when the Republican Legislature asked for an opinion as to its legal existence, and this fundamental principle reappears in the latest dictum of the court, in reply to the application of the so-called Smith Legislature. The Garcelon conspirators not only sought to stifle the voice of the people by assuming a function which did not belong to them, but, by interposing frivolous technical objections, to prevent the accomplishment of what the people had declared should be done. It should never be forgotten that the Democrats of Maine deliberately sought to defeat the will of the people, constitutionally expressed and ascertained at the ballot-box. History will record that this attempt was persisted in in the face of repeated warnings from the highest judicial tribunal in the State, and even after the specious pretext that they were only intent on observing the letter of the law had been brushed aside by high authority. Looking back now at the disingenuous pleadings of GARCELON, addressed to the people of the United States, it seems incredible that he or his fellow-conspirators could have believed that such a structure of fraud could endure. That it has disappeared is another evidence of the strength of a government of the people by the people.

IRISH DISTRESS AND IRISH FOLLY.

There can be no doubt as to the existence of dire distress among the people in certain districts of Ireland. Thousands are face to face with privation and misery, many are on the very verge of starvation, and may go over unless timely relief reaches them. The appeals that come from Dublin are uttered by those who have no interest in exaggerating the tale of wretchedness and suffering, and yet there has been an unusual lack of promptness and generosity in responding, especially in England and this country. There is an apparent want of sympathy and of readiness to contribute, which is not characteristic either of the English or the Americans. For this the Irish people have only themselves to blame and the misguiding leaders in whom they have so blindly and foolishly put their trust. The misdirected agitation which Mr. PARNELL and his coadjutors have raised over the land question has had the effect of alienating the sympathies of people whose sense of justice has been shocked, and in England it has to a large extent converted them into antipathies. The appeals for relief from actual distress are not easily dissociated from the demands by which they were preceded and the displays of violence that accompanied these, and it is not quite certain how far the one can be met without encouragement to the other. Mr. PARNELL's visit to this country on his proclaimed and avowed mission has been a positive injury to his suffering countrymen, and in this respect it is but a continuation of his ill-starred work at home. The Irish people are suffering not only from the stress of inevitable poverty, but from the consequences of their own folly.

In saying this we are far from assuming that they have no grievance aside from a partial failure of their crops. They have in many cases been improvident in seasons of comparative plenty, and have not made that provision for a time of scarcity which they might have made, even with the unfavorable conditions with which they are beset. At the same time, there are evils of legislation which tend to the encouragement of improvidence, and which make them liable *to hardships that would not come in a* natural course of things. The laws of primogeniture and entail, the complicated settlements in which real estate may be entangled, and the difficulty and expense with which all transfers of that kind of property are beset everywhere in the United Kingdom, are evils of which the people have a right to complain. Reform in regard to the tenure of land is a legitimate subject for agitation, reasonably conducted and properly directed. It is a reform in which the people of England, no less than those of Ireland, have a concern, and one which can only be brought about by an agitation that shall compel some ruling party in British politics to do justice. But it is a very different agitation from that raised by Mr. PARNELL and his associates, in which regard for the authority of the Government, for the rights of land-owners, and for the restraints of salutary laws has been boldly cast aside, and the people have been lashed into a state of lawlessness bordering on rebellion. The proceedings of the Fall have not prepared the minds of the public for a generous outpouring to relieve the distress of the Winter.

It may be that, relegating the question of reform in the Land laws to its proper limits, and taking matters as they stood, there was sufficient ground for the demand for a reduction of rents. That this was so in many cases there can be no doubt. But a reduction of 15 or 25 per cent. in rent, even if it had been general—that is to say, not only where it would have been equitable, but where it was neither required by justice nor circumstances of hardship—would not have prevented the distress that must needs follow a loss of crops in a country where the farmer has virtually no margin of surplus. A demand for reduction in many localities, and in isolated cases in all sections, may have been entirely just; but when the position was taken that there must be reduction in all cases or nothing at all would be paid, and yet the land should be held against its rightful owners by the help of bludgeons and bullets, the people placed themselves in the wrong, and lost the sympathy which they could not afford to alienate. In leading or driving them into this position, their leaders did them a grievous injury.

The actual distress and suffering in Ireland ought to be relieved by a generous charity that shall not inquire too curiously into the responsibility for its existence. There is a multitude of sins over which it may for the moment throw a veil, until the cry of anguish has been answered. But it should send its contributions through judicious channels, and not intrust them to those who have thus far done only harm to their own people. The cause of charity and that of land reform should be carefully distinguished. One belongs to the domain of sentiment, the other to that of reason. The distress of the Irish people and the folly of the Irish people must be dealt with apart, and one should not go unrelieved as a penalty for the other. It is right enough to consider the causes of the existing misery and the measures which should be taken to prevent, so far as possible, its recurrence, and when we come to that question we need have no sympathy with Mr. PARNELL or the people who have been so ready to follow his counsels.

THE FALL OF SAN MARINO.

In the last number of *Harper's Magazine* there is an account of the Republic of San Marino, the writer of which warmly praises the Government for its refusal to permit the establishment of a gambling-house in its territory. Monaco, as every one knows, yielded to the tempting offers of M. BLANC, and the gambling-house opened by that enterprising person, after the closing of the gambling-houses in Germany, has made the little Principality one of the most popular pleasure-resorts in Europe. It was pleasing to be told that the republican virtue of San Marino could not be corrupted, as has been the princely virtue of Monaco; but, unfortunately, San Marino has just changed its official mind, and the Government has announced that it has authorized the early opening of a gambling establishment that is to surpass in splendor the establishment at Monaco.

The reason for this decision is ostensibly the necessity of raising money to pay the interest on the national debt. San Marino has a national debt that is said to amount in round numbers to seven hundred dollars. When a nation of the size of France, for example, owes a large sum of money and fails to pay its interest, its creditors cannot help themselves. France could not be sold at Sheriff's sale, and its population could not be imprisoned for debt. But so small a State as San Marino cannot safely neglect to meet its debts. In the present instance, it is understood that the creditor of the Republic is a selfish and determined person who insists upon his rights. He threatens that if San Marino suffers the interest on her debt to remain in default and unpaid for thirty days he will foreclose and sell the whole Republic at auction. Now, it would be very unpleasant for a Republic to be openly sold to the highest bidder. The purchaser might turn it into a sheep pasture, or build a roof over it and convert it into a wood-shed, or in other ways humiliate its pride and put an end to its national existence. To pay the interest on the debt is an absolute necessity, and consequently the necessary money must be raised.

How to increase the revenue is a question that has occupied the unremitting attention of the best financial minds of the nation. The people strongly object to any increase of taxation. The Legislature might attempt to impose fresh taxes, but in order to collect them it would have to hire a dozen Italian soldiers, who would cost more than the amount of the taxes collected. Were the two Consuls to be provided with hand-organs and monkeys at national expense, they could visit the capitals of Europe and collect enough money to meet the interest; but republican pride opposes this expedient, and, moreover, it has been decided by the Supreme Court that the purchase of national monkeys would be unconstitutional. If the Republic had an uncle or a grandfather, or something of the kind, who could be trusted to leave it a handsome legacy in his will, all might yet be well; but, unfortunately, there is no such person. Of course, it would be quite possible to shovel San Marino into carts and remove it to some other locality, but this would cost money, and, besides, the lien of the creditor upon the soil and houses *of San Marino would still hold good. In* these circumstances, San Marino, urged by the necessity of raising money, has accepted an offer from a joint-stock gambling company, and sold its virtue for a large yearly rent.

The new company intends to make improvements which will make San Marino unrecognizable. It has always been a very modest and frugal Republic. Its road, designed originally to meet the requirements of donkeys, has never been graded so as to accommodate carriages, and in consequence few tourists have ever visited it. It has a church and a public building, but neither of them is in any way remarkable. The Army has been neatly dressed, but as one of the Army is always off duty when the other is on duty, only one uniform and one set of equipments are needed. The Supreme Court receives no salary, being allowed in place thereof to keep an orange stand in front of the church, and the two Consuls are each presented, in lieu of salary, with a pair of shoes, which they are expected to wear on state occasions, in order to confer dignity on their office. The Republic is saved the expense of a postal and telegraph service, for inasmuch as a citizen residing on the northern border can converse with another citizen residing on the southern border without materially raising his voice, it is felt that telegraphs and post-offices are unnecessary.

Everything will be changed when the new company opens its gambling-house. The road leading up to the front gate of San Marino will be graded and macadamized, and the Republic will be surrounded with a neat wire fence. A gorgeous casino will cover the southern half of the Republic, and the rest of it will be protected from the sun by a canvas canopy. The Army will be increased to an effective force of six men, not for purposes of war, but merely as a spectacular feature. It is said that a croquet ground will be laid out, but it is difficult to see how the game can be played with any comfort, since the balls will constantly be knocked over into Italy, whence they cannot be recovered without prolonged diplomatic correspondence. It remains to be seen whether, if a gambler stands on Italian territory when he places his stakes on a San Marino gambling-table, he will be amenable to Italian laws. Probably the matter will be made the subject of a special treaty between the Kingdom and the Republic, since it is impossible that a large crowd can surround the table without making serious encroachment on the Italian territory.

Aside from the deplorable moral consequences of opening a new gambling-house, the conversion of San Marino into a popular resort is greatly to be deprecated. The primitive simplicity of the Republic will vanish when it becomes rich and crowded with foreign visitors. The entire population will live on the rent paid by the gambling company, and the Consuls, wearing fashionable clothes, will ape the airs of reigning monarchs. Italy ought to interfere in the matter and buy San Marino without delay, but Italy will probably reflect that as no one can reach the Republic except through Italian territory, the Italian railways and hotels will profit by the sins of San Marino without incurring the guilt thereof.

It is a suspicious circumstance that the advocates of the proposition to give the Post Office Department unlimited power to extend the "star" service were not willing to trust their bill to the House in Committee of the Whole the other day. As the bill declaring all public highways to be post-routes, and authorizing the Postmaster-General to put mail service on such lines, involves an additional expenditure of money, it was liable to be carried into the Committee of the Whole. Seeing this, the friends of the measure withdrew it. Yesterday they again brought forward their bill, amended *by the omission of the clause giving this broad license to the Post Office Department.* But the vote on the preliminary progress of the amended bill is not encouraging to the friends of economy. It is evident that in the House, at least, there is a disposition to perpetuate the system which has so largely increased the expenses of the postal service. This may be explained by the fact that Congressmen know that they may procure from accommodating officers in the Post Office Department extensions of mail service, not demanded by the people, which would not be countenanced by Congress. Like the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the "star" service furnishes an omnibus for the safe carriage of numerous jobs of individual Congressmen. It is time that Congress set an impassable limit to this particular species of expenditure.

The present year is to be celebrated in Russia as completing the first 25 years of the Czar's reign, and the industrial exhibition which is to be held at Moscow in the coming May will doubtless be as popular with the Russians as even that of 1872. But such an anniversary brings with it an ominous suggestion of the grim old proverb, "Evil awaits the Czar of 25 years," which Russian history has so strangely verified. IVAN the Terrible's first 25 years were brilliantly successful, but after 1558 came the loss of all his Western conquests, the successive deaths of three wives, the murder of his son and heir, and the fastening of a frightful disease upon himself. PETER the Great's Turkish reverses, and the deplorable death of his son ALEXIS, came after the twenty-fifth year of his reign. The twenty-sixth of ALEXANDER I.'s ravaged St. Petersburg with a fearful inundation, while a formidable plot against himself and his own death came a year later. In the twenty-sixth year of NICHOLAS began the intrigues which led to the Crimean war; and the present Czar, now just about to pass the perilous limit, sees his wife dying by inches, his throne undermined by rebellion, and a foreign war looming on the horizon.

The coming February will be an odd month in several respects. It will have in the first place an odd number of days, owing to its leap-year distinction. It will have an odd number of Sundays—five—which is very odd for the shortest month of the year—and one of the Sundays will be WASHINGTON's birthday. It will begin on Sunday and end on Sunday, which is also odd. The five Sundays correspond in date with the five Sundays in the following August, which is odd again. It is said that no one now living will ever see another February so odd; nor will their children, nor their children's children—sufficient in itself to make the month interesting. Many old superstitions are associated with the month, which originally had 29 days among the Romans in an ordinary year. When the Roman Senate, however, decreed that the eighth month should be named after the Emperor AUGUSTUS, one day was taken from February and bestowed on August, giving it 31 days, in order that it might not be inferior to July, called after JULIUS CÆSAR. February was the month of purification, from *februum*, during which the Lupercalia, or Februalia, were celebrated, the festival beginning the 15th and celebrated annually. Lupercalus, or Februus, was the god of fertility, whose appropriate sacrifices were dogs and goats. After the offering, two youths, patricians, were conducted to the altar, when one of the priests touched their foreheads with a sword dipped in the blood of the victims, and another priest washed off the stain with wool soaked in milk. Then the priests sat down to a feast, at which wine was bountifully furnished. After rising from the board, they cut the skins of the sacrificed goats in pieces, and covered, with some of these, parts of their bodies, in imitation of the deity, represented as half clad in goat-skins. With the other pieces, converted into thongs, they ran through the streets, striking everybody they met, particularly women, who courted the blow, from the belief that it averted sterility and the pains of travail. The ceremonies of the festival were supposed to symbolize the purification of the people. If it had any such power, the revival of the Lupercalia would be advisable here, where political sins are grievous and innumerable. To purify New-York materially and morally, the Lupercalia would need to be extended throughout the year.

DR. EMIL HOLUB, the Bohemian African explorer, who is, or was lately, resting in London previous to returning to his home in Prague, is one of the most energetic and courageous of the scientific men devoted to discoveries on the dark continent. While others have gone at the head of large expeditions supported by Governments or wealthy societies, he has had only two or three followers and no external aid. For seven or eight years he has been exploring the country north and south of the Zambesi, alternating his journeys with months of sojourn in the diamond fields, practicing medicine to procure means for other expeditions. He has lived among the Bechuanas, the Marutsi, the Mtabele, the Hottentots, and other tribes; studied their habits closely, and gained their good-will and confidence by curing their diseases. During his third and last journey he accurately surveyed the region from the diamond fields to the Zambesi, and that river also from its junction with the Chobe to the Barotse district. His map of the Zambesi, on a large scale, shows every rapid, creek, and island in its course, and was made by compass observations, taken each 300 yards, while the distances, more than 2,000 miles, were determined by stepping, every step being counted on a 21 months' walk. This had become necessary from the loss of his Nautical Almanac and the consequent uselessness of his sextant. The Doctor reached Mumshela Amdinga very tired and quite ill, but still plucky, and hopeful of crossing the continent and coming out at Loanda. But fever supervened, and his best canoe, containing all his gunpowder and, still worse, his quinine, was sunk in a rapid. He pushed on nevertheless; but, at the Nambwe cataract, nature, exhausted, gave way, and he was carried back delirious by his native servants, to lie ill for 16 weary, painful months. Even then he was not idle. He ordered his servants to bear him about in a litter, and, directing them constantly, collected any quantity of plants, insects—his beetles alone number 13,000 specimens—birds, weapons, and made many drawings which are invaluable. HOLUB is one of the most intrepid and unconquerable of explorers, and anticipates, of course, an early return to the scene of his labors and sufferings. Nothing cures, or can cure, a true explorer of his enterprise and enthusiasm but death.

It has been sometimes believed that a legal contest had become somewhat obsolete in proceedings for a divorce in Indiana; in fact, that one party or the other often has it pretty much all his or her own way, and in the expressive language of the turf, has merely to "walk over the track." If this is the rule, a recent case must have been the exception. A husband who had doubtless had many fierce encounters with his wife in the domestic circle, appealed to the law for a settlement of their difficulties. This proved to be merely a transfer of the seat of war. When he sought a divorce, she, instead of capitulating or fighting on the defensive, assumed the aggressive by applying for a divorce from him. Whatever may have been the relative strength of the contestants in the home circle, the wife appeared to the best advantage in court. Her petition was granted while his was dismissed. He did not, however, yield here, but moved for a new trial, and fortified his position with 21 grounds. The eighteenth ground was that the court below had erred not only in smoking itself during the trial, but also in allowing the attorneys and others to indulge in the same luxury. But the Supreme Court soon disposed of this objection, by remarking that it did not appear that the husband had noted an exception to the smoking at the time, and did not show that it had had any injurious effect upon him. The nineteenth exception was that the Judge below had "erred in sleeping or sitting with his eyes closed" during the trial. The appellate tribunal soon pointed out the weakness of this "very vague and indefinite" reason for a new trial. In the first place, said the court, "if the appellant, who was personally present at the trial, was unable to determine whether the Judge was really asleep or only had his eyes closed, how are we to determine?" Moreover, if the appellant "had reason to suppose the Judge was indulging in a gentle doze, he should have suspended his reading or awakened the Judge." Then, again, much of the evidence was immaterial and irrelevant, and during the reading of this the Judge might have taken a legal nap. Finally, said the court, "we might generally conclude that the Judge but imitated the example of many of the profoundest thinkers and most *distinguished Judges, and closed his eyes that he* might hear the more accurately, and more fully comprehend what he heard." On each and all of the 21 exceptions the decision was against the husband, who was thus deprived of the privilege of having another legal encounter with his wife.

Trying to make diamonds will be—at least until they have been made—an interesting subject to the majority of men. The late effort of JAMES MACTEAR, of Glasgow, to produce diamonds artificially is by no means the first that has been made. The earliest experiments of any importance were recent, however—only 52 years since. LATOUR and GANNAL, the French chemists, then presented pure pieces of crystallized carbon to the Academy of Sciences, and caused thereby the greatest excitement, everybody supposing that the secret of making diamonds had been discovered. The result proved that the small crystals, although transparent, brilliant, and harder than quartz, would neither scintillate nor refract rays of light sufficiently to render them valuable. Notwithstanding that they were composed of the same material as diamonds, they had little beauty. They were submitted to the heat-test, as MACTEAR's crystals were, but, like his, they underwent no perceptible change. Still, only natural diamonds would scratch them. CHAMPIGNY, director of a celebrated diamond firm in Paris, pronounced them genuine; whereupon followed the great diamond panic (1828,) which affected the whole commercial globe, and which, doubtless, some of our readers remember. A few years later the French savant, DESPRETZ, again startled the world by announcing that he had produced artificial diamonds. His method was to fix a cylinder of pure carbon to the positive pole of a weak Daniell pile, and a platinum wire to the negative pole, and then to plunge both poles into acidulated water. In two months the negative pole was covered with a black coating, which was sent to GAUDIN (MARC ANTOINE) to be tested on hard stones. Mixed with a little oil, the black particles would polish rubies, and as the diamond alone will do this, GAUDIN did not hesitate to declare the particles diamond-dust, a conclusion generally accepted at the time by men of science. The question, "Can diamonds be made artificially?" is still open, and many chemists feel sure that it will ere long be answered in the affirmative by experiments absolutely successful. They have already been produced in material, though not in properties. It is thought that these may be obtained by cutting the crystals differently from what they are now cut. Such a discovery would not be much more remarkable than the discovery made by ENGUINER (1456) in producing facets, and perfected by COSTER in making planes on the Koh-i-noor. The effect of such a discovery may be conjectured by reference to the diamond panic of 1828. It would revolutionize values, and create a prodigious commotion in both hemispheres; but the commotion would abate in due time, and good would unquestionably result. The value of all the diamonds in royal treasuries, in mercantile, titled, and private hands, and elsewhere, is stupendous. It has been estimated at five billions, or, according to the French numeration, five thousand million of dollars. To destroy capital to that amount would upset for a time the world's commerce, were the capital active. But the capital locked up in diamonds is wholly dormant.

FAMINE AND POLITICS IN IRELAND.

THE RELIEF FUNDS—SOME OF MR. PARNELL'S STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough for the relief of Irish distress now amounts to £29,300.

It is stated that the *Nationalists of County Mayo, Ireland, have decided to start Michael* Davitt and Thomas Brennan, now under indictment for sedition, as candidates of the county at the approaching general election for seats in the House of Commons, on the understanding that if elected they shall abstain from taking their seats. The prospect of their election is considered to be good.

DUBLIN, Jan. 28.—The following, from the Mansion House Committee, explains itself: "The statement reported in an Irish newspaper to have been made at a meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday, that defaulters in the payment of rent are excluded from Mansion House relief, was considered at a public meeting of this committee. The committee desires to say that this statement, if made, is totally without foundation, and that it is impossible to conceive how it could have been uttered. Real distress is the only condition for obtaining assistance from this committee; it acts exclusively through local organizations, which include clergymen and representative laymen of all denominations and opinions, rendering impossible the alleged distinction between sufferers. This committee meets three times a week, and is composed of representative men of all shades of opinion, whose sole anxiety is to keep their fellow-countrymen from perishing of hunger. The meetings of this committee are open to the press. Also, with reference to a statement alleged to have been made at Rochester, N. Y., it is hardly necessary to say that no individual newspaper was privy to the organization of this fund, and that it is utterly incorrect to say that any outsider paid for the telegrams sent by this committee. The first telegram the committee itself paid for. Subsequent telegrams (and this one) were sent free through the New-York Associated Press, by the generosity of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. This committee has dispensed already over £10,000 in the relief of urgent cases."

COLLEGE HONORS CONFERRED.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 28.—At a meeting of the Trustees of Lafayette College to-day, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the Hon. Henry Green, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Alonzo Linn, Vice-President of Washington College, Pennsylvania.

IN MEMORY OF CHANDLER

CONGRESSIONAL EULOGIES ON HIS LIFE AND SERVICES.

AN IMPRESSIVE DAY IN THE SENATE—ELOQUENT TRIBUTES OF RESPECT DELIVERED BY MESSRS. FERRY, BALDWIN, BLAINE, ANTHONY, LOGAN, AND OTHERS—THE DEAD SENATOR ALSO EULOGIZED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The session of the Senate to-day was devoted to the delivery of eulogies upon the life, character, and public services of the late Senator Zachariah Chandler. The galleries were crowded with listeners, a great many of whom were ladies. A row of front seats had been reserved for those who might come from the White House, and one of them was occupied by Mrs. Hayes. Near her were the President's private secretary, Mr. Rogers, and several ladies who had accompanied her. In the diplomatic gallery sat Secretary Evarts, Baron Blanc, Minister from Italy; the Minister from Denmark, Secretary Bartlett, of the Chinese legation; Mme. Outrey, the wife of the French Minister, and other persons connected with the foreign Legations. Upon the floor of the chamber were many members of the House. On one of the sofas sat Secretary Schurz, and not far away stood the handsome Governor of Utah, Eli H. Murray, who has just been confirmed by the Senate. In his seat for the first time this session was Senator Blaine, fresh from victory over the Fusion plotters of his State. He had come to offer his tribute to the memory of the dead Senator. He was warmly welcomed on both sides of the chamber, and not long before adjournment he was seen on the Democratic side in close conversation with Gen. Gordon. At the same time Mr. Hoar was in consultation with Mr. Bayard at the seat of the latter, and Mr. Conkling sat on the Democratic side fraternizing with David Davis.

The Republican Senators were in their seats, and when the speaking began at the conclusion of the reading of the Journal, a score of Democratic Senators were attentive listeners. When an hour had passed nearly all of the seats on the Democratic side were empty, while the sofas for visitors were fully occupied, and many chairs had been brought in from the cloak rooms for the accommodation of prominent members of the House. The Senate was very quiet throughout the memorial services, from the impressive opening sentences of Mr. Ferry to the closing words of Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Ferry reviewed at some length the commercial and political career of Mr. Chandler, and paid a warm tribute to his patriotism, honesty, courage, and clearness of mental vision. His action in Congress before and during the war, his ability to see the true result of the last Presidential election, and his memorable philippic on treason, delivered during the extra session of Congress, were the subjects of effective passages, and his political course and private character were praised in vigorous language.

Mr. Anthony was the only speaker who used no manuscript. In a polished and elaborate address, he brought out the salient characteristics of the man, praised his loyalty to the party which he had chosen, and vividly described his last hours.

The only eulogy pronounced by a Democrat was that of Mr. Bayard, who began by alluding to the wide and decided differences in the political opinions of himself and Mr. Chandler. Of the latter's political views he would not speak, for he could not do so approvingly; but Mr. Chandler had traits and qualities which all men might admire and respect. He was manly, impulsive and outspoken, sincere and generous; an open and not implacable foe, a steadfast and courageous friend. Sagacious and practical, he effectively advocated views of whose correctness he was firmly convinced. On no occasion had he been known to use his official position for his own pecuniary gain, directly or indirectly. This would be accorded to him by his bitterest political foe. He was free-handed and open-hearted, he kept his word, he despised a coward, and loathed a hypocrite. The speaker was too near Mr. Chandler's political life to express positive judgment upon it and justly measure so positive and influential a character. Time would mellow and reflection soften the asperities and animosities which might obscure present judgments.

Mr. Hamlin bore testimony to the sincerity of the dead Senator's convictions and his indomitable courage in supporting them. He traced the course of his friendship for him from the time when he knew him as a merchant; then as a leader of the Whig Party; then as one of the men under whose guidance the Republican Party was founded, to his career in the Senate.

Mr. Blaine referred to Mr. Chandler as the son of a State which had given Webster to Massachusetts, Chase to Ohio, Dix to New-York, and Greeley to journalism. He had gone West with physical and mental qualities such as must win success, and had gained wealth and great influence. He had come to the Senate like a fresh division to reinforce an army engaged in a hand-to-hand fight, and Mr. Hamlin was the only one of his early companions now occupying a seat in that body. When the Republicans became the majority they were unfitted for defensive tactics. By his defiant courage, zeal, vigilance, patriotism, faith in the future, and readiness to do, dare, and endure, he attained a national reputation. He grew intellectually. Coming without parliamentary practice, he soon became a forcible and fearless antagonist. "Here and now" was his motto. He had faults, but no mean ones. He never ground the face of the poor. He was a true friend, a hard hitter, and an honest hater.

Mr. Logan spoke of Mr. Chandler as one by nature a leader and controller of men. With great energy, boldness, courage and capacity for action, he was true to his friends, and he never asked quarter from his enemies. Mr. Logan described the last day of Mr. Chandler's life, during a great part of which he was with him.

Mr. Morrill reviewed Mr. Chandler's public services, and spoke of his intense loyalty to the Republic. He would have been ashamed of a weak, spineless, and rickety republic of the Spanish-American pattern, with no iron in its blood, but was proud of that which is great both in peace and war, and which has shown itself worthy to protect and rule, with an imperishable vitality, the American continent. His opinions, based on full and lifelong convictions, were stoutly held and did not ebb and flow with every change of the moon. When he spoke he had something to say and his words were so hearty and straightforward, that neither friend nor foe could deny their force or misinterpret their meaning.

Mr. Blair described Mr. Chandler as a man who strongly opposed what was wrong. He was radical against the wrong, but would rescue the wrong-doer. He had a tender heart for every part of the country and tears for every form of distress. He was partisan, and a man who is not is without convictions or false to them.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, read two pages of manuscript in order to place upon record his feelings toward one with whom he had served in the Cabinet and Senate, and who, in all relations of life, had been his friend.

The last eulogy was pronounced by Mr. Baldwin, the successor of Mr. Chandler, who spoke of him as a friend for 40 years, a man who made no compromise of principle, who would have no success not attained by industry and integrity, whose career was spotless, who was devoted to the interests of the North-west, and who would have been his State's first choice for the highest place in the nation's gift had his life been spared.

After the adoption of the pending resolution, the Senate adjourned. Eulogies were also pronounced in the House by Messrs. Newberry, Hubbard, Conger, and Burrows, of Michigan; Williams, of Wisconsin, and several others.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The insurrection remains localized in the jurisdictions of Santiago de Cuba and Baracoa, and Brig.-Gen. Pando has taken command of the forces operating in the latter jurisdiction. It is asserted that the ex-chief Peralta and men, who lately surrendered, have offered to attack Chief Guillermon in his hiding-place. If this turns out to be true, it will be a serious lesson for the insurgents still under arms.

TROY'S STRIKING LAUNDRESSES.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The strike among the collar, cuff, and shirt sewing and laundry operatives is spreading. This afternoon 1,200 of these persons were out. Tim & Co., who employed men to-day in place of the strikers, had their establishment besieged by a crowd of 500 girls and their sympathizers. The men, when leaving work, were pelted with mud and tendered the loan of dresses and skirts. Mr. Tim, who is an excitable man, drew a revolver and ordered the girls away. The arrival of Police prevented further trouble. The manufacturers have held a meeting, at which it was unanimously determined to resist the demand for an advance, which was characterized as exorbitant and unwarranted by the condition of the trade. They agreed to offer employment to all comers at one-half the advance demanded by the strikers. The offer was refused.

SIR KNIGHTS IN THE ACADEMY.

THE RECEPTION OF PALESTINE COMMANDERY—A TREMENDOUS CRUSH AND A GREAT SUCCESS—VISITORS FROM NEIGHBORING CITIES.

Palestine Commandery, of the Order of Knights Templar, held its grand reception and annual festival in the Academy of Music last evening. It was a brilliantly successful affair. The Academy was crowded to the last degree. This commandery is one of the largest and most flourishing of the order in the United States, and is looked upon as the banner commandery. It was organized in 1848, and boasts to-day a membership of nearly 300. With so large a roll, and as part of an order which numbers in all about 60,000 members, it was to be expected that the reception last evening would be numerously attended, and the expectation was not disappointed. In addition to a full muster of the commandery, the Grand Commandery of the State was represented by its principal officers, and St. John's Commandery, of Pennsylvania, attended in a body. The Detroit Commandery No. 1, of Detroit, was expected to be represented by the majority of its members, but by some unfortunate delay on the road they had not arrived up to a late hour. A few, however, who had been fortunate enough to take an earlier train were present, and there were many visitors from other States. All the arrangements for the event were excellent. The programmes, the order of dancing, the box lists, press tickets, and tickets of admission were models of tasteful design and workmanship; the decorations of the Academy were excellent, the special feature being a large Latin cross surmounted by a star in gas jets over the stage. Across the arms of the cross was the word "Palestine," on the lower standard the number "18," which is the number of the commandery. The star was emblematic of the Star in the East. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music. The opening ceremony of the evening began at 9:30, at which hour the Academy seemed already as full as it could hold. This was the reception of the Grand Commandery of the State of New-York. In full uniform and all their glittering regalia, the Knights and officers of Palestine Commandery formed in open order, sword in hand, in the Academy, to receive their visitors. At the head was Eminent Sir G. W. Skellen, Commander; beside him were the following officers: Horace H. Brockway, G.; Thomas B. Rand, C. G.; John F. Baldwin, E. P.; Wayne Litzenberg, S. W.; J. W. Bowden, M. D., J. W.; William R. Carr, Treasurer; William Johnston, Jr., Recorder; James A. Rich, S. B.; Chauncey Secor, Standard Bearer; William H. Chapman, Warder; Wallace B. Lane, F. G.; George Ott, Jr., S. G.; W. L. McDermut, T. G.; Frederick G. Gedney, Judge-Advocate; Tunis H. Patterson, Quartermaster; Samuel Hemingway, M. D., Musical Director; John H. Clark, C. of G.

The order for reception being taken, the officers of the Grand Commandery of the State entered as follows: R. E. Sir Charles O. Roome, P. G. C.; George Walgrove, G. C.; Robert McCoy, Recorder; Peter Forrester, G. S. B.; Albert G. Goodall, G. S. B.; Oliver G. Brady, G. W.; John A. Lefferts, Marshal. Commander Skellen, of Palestine Commandery, gave the welcome, and Commander Walgrove responded on behalf of the Grand Commandery. This being done, the Grand Commandery men fell in behind, and assisted in the reception of St. John's Commandery, of Philadelphia, which immediately followed in the same way. This commandery was represented by 45 Knights and the following officers of the Grand Commandery of the State and of St. John's: J. P. S. Gobin, Grand Commander of the State; G. W. Kendrick, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery; Jeremiah L. Hutchinson, Past Grand Commander; Charles E. Laing, Past Commander of St. John's Commandery, and J. W. Cooper, Captain-General of the same. Commander Skellen welcomed them; Commander Gobin responded on behalf of the State, and Past Commander Laing for St. John's Commandery. The ceremony being over, the visitors were presented in a body to the vast audience by Commander Skellen, and were greeted with warm applause. Among the other visiting officers present were: Peter Verhoeven, Commander of Ivanhoe Commandery; C. E. Parvin, Commander of South Boston Commandery; E. P. Chapin, Commander of the Springfield (Mass.) Commandery; J. F. Starkey, P. E. C., Sub-marshal of the Great Priory of England, and John E. Baldwin and George Van Vliet, local Commanders. After the reception, the Knights of Palestine Commandery went through their elaborate drill, which includes evolutions at which the author of "Upton's Tactics" would stand aghast. The audience were greatly delighted, and applauded every movement with enthusiasm. The dancing followed the drill. Among the occupants of the boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Brown; Sheldon B. Shaw; Mr. and Mrs. Horace H. Brockway, Miss Ida Brockway, Mrs. A. C. Brockway; F. M. Wall, T. J. Paine, Uriah Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Rand, John H. Rand, Mrs. Charles Roome, Mrs. T. S. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Rich, Mrs. T. H. Mumford, Mrs. C. R. Pierce, Mrs. M. Glover, Mrs. J. A. Striker, Mrs. P. B. Low, Mrs. G. W. Skellen, E. L. Merrifield, A. Hance, William G. Stahlnecker, W. D. Garrison, O. W. Buckingham, William Johnston, Jr., T. C. Eastman, James W. Pringle, A. D. Sterling, Mitchell Halliday, James W. Bell, C. P. Woodworth, William Ottman, George Ott, Jr., John M. Amory, William R. Carr, John M. Burt, William H. Chapman, Frederick G. Gedney, J. M. Harned, William Coverly, J. H. Woods, J. V. B. Green, J. R. Taylor, M. D., J. P. Lockwood, Dr. J. H. Sweat, E. C. Harwood, John P. Rider, William R. Carr, C. J. Conhoven, W. B. Lane, John Scott, J. B. Eakins, E. Imes, H. Vassel, J. S. Clark, Alexander Williams, J. H. Sanford, D. R. Morrison, G. H. Shattuck, B. C. Sanford, E. Mascord, J. H. Hobert, W. H. Jessup, J. G. M. Murray, Dr. J. W. Worth, Samuel Straylor, C. A. Merritt, F. D. Clapp, S. Hemmingway, C. C. Reed, E. B. Woodward, J. H. Pulis, C. D. Berline, S. Hemmingway.

THE CHESS PLAYERS.

FORMING A NEW ORGANIZATION AND ADOPTING RULES.

The fifth American Chess Congress met yesterday afternoon, at No. 60 East Fourteenth-street, where its chess tournament has been held, and elected as temporary Chairman ex-Gov. Minor, of Connecticut. Most of the contestants in the tournament were present. The congress resolved itself into a new organization, and adopted the name of the Chess Association of the United States of America, and elected the following-named officers: President—Col. John R. Fellows; Secretary—Henry C. Allen; Treasurer—Commander J. D. Beugless. The next business of the association was the drafting and adopting of a constitution. It states that the objects of the association are to convoke and organize national assemblies of chess players, and to extend the knowledge of the game of chess, and promote its dignity in this country. The elected officers of the association shall be its Executive Committee, who are clothed with power to call meetings of the association, and to appoint subordinate committees to make arrangements for, and take charge of, tournaments. The President shall, within 20 days after his election, appoint 13 Vice-Presidents, to continue in office during his term.

A code of rules to govern the game of chess as it shall be played by the association and at its tournaments, was then drafted and adopted after considerable debate. The rules are, in the main, the same as those observed by chess players in Europe and in this country, but with a few amendments and changes, among which are the following: The player having the first move must play with the white men. J'adoube, I adjust, or words to that effect, shall not protect a player from the penalties, unless the man or men obviously need adjustment, and unless the notification be distinctly made before the man or men be touched. General endings are to be determined by the umpire as to whether the 50 moves shall be counted or not before its being declared a draw, or they shall submit to the umpire the question whether the game is a draw or not. A pawn, on entering the royal line, must immediately be exchanged for any piece except a king. In playing chess by correspondence, the player shall be bound by the move he dispatches, and not by that which he makes on the board.

The meeting then adjourned. This afternoon and to-morrow, McKenzie and Grundy will play off the tie between them for the first prize.

ANTIQUATED WAR VESSELS

OUR WORTHLESS NAVAL FORCES.

A BILL AND A REPORT FROM THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE—A NEW NAVY REQUIRED—PROPOSED CHANGES IN LAW WITH A VIEW TO ADDING IMPROVED SHIPS TO THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Harris, of Massachusetts, in behalf of the House Naval Committee, to whom was referred the bill providing for the establishment of a Board of Assistants for the Navy of the United States, to-day reported to the full committee a substitute, which was unanimously adopted, and will be presented to the House to-morrow. Representative Harris's bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to cause an account to be taken of the stores and supplies belonging to the Navy Department, and to cause an appraisement of their value to be made by boards of officers to be designated by the Secretary, and all such stores as are found unserviceable are to be condemned and sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of the permanent construction fund. It is also to be the duty of the Secretary to cause to be examined, by competent boards of officers, all vessels not in actual service at sea, and vessels at sea as soon as they shall return to any naval station, the said boards to report what vessels are unfit for service, or if any are unfinished in any navy-yard which cannot be finished without great and disproportionate expense, it is to be the duty of the Secretary, if he concur in their report, to strike the names of such vessels from the Navy Register and withdraw them from the Navy. The bill provides for the sale of such vessels. The bill also provides for the establishment of a fund, to be known as the permanent construction fund, which is to comprise the appropriations made from time to time by Congress and the proceeds arising from the sale of old or condemned vessels, materials, stores, and supplies, and to be used by the Secretary of the Navy in the construction, armament, and equipment of new vessels, and for no other purpose. The Secretary is not to contract to spend during any one fiscal year a greater sum than the amount standing to the credit of the fund during that year, including additions from the sale of vessels, materials, stores, and supplies, and the balance of the previous year, if any; but in the construction, armament, or equipment of new vessels the Secretary may make use of any materials, stores, or supplies on hand which, in his opinion, will not probably be required in the repair of other vessels, their armament, or equipment, but not otherwise. No vessel belonging to the Navy shall be finished or repaired where the estimated cost of its completion or repair exceeds 40 per cent. of the cost of a new vessel of the same size and model, exclusive of the armament, unless a board of officers selected by the Secretary recommends such completion and repair, in which case the cost is to be borne by the permanent construction fund. It is to be the duty of the Secretary to report annually to Congress the proceeds of all sales of vessels and materials, and also all expenditures made or authorized to be made from the said fund, and to state what vessels have been built, or authorized to be built. The bill authorizes the Secretary to accept models, plans, &c., for vessels, engines, machinery, armaments, &c., from any and all sources, and to determine what sum shall be paid for the same.

A report, written by Representative Harris, to accompany the bill, was also unanimously adopted, and will be presented to the House. It sets forth the results of a careful investigation made by the committee to ascertain the present condition of each vessel of the Navy. The report says: "Small as the number of our naval vessels is as compared with the other navies of the world, it is infinitely smaller in real fighting power; and it is time for Congress and the country to face the fact and provide the remedy. * * * The information here presented may be unwelcome and humiliating, but national honor and safety alike demand that the plain truth be told, to the end that the people may be able to judge whether Congress has done, or is doing, its duty in providing for the national defense and for maintaining the honor of the American name." The report then proceeds to narrate the dates and methods of construction and the present condition of all the steam vessels of the Navy. It is found that although the five "first rates" now in the register—namely, the Colorado, Franklin, Minnesota, Niagara, and Wabash—were originally the equals of any of their class in the world, they must now be classed as obsolete and practically out of use as vessels of war. The report says: "It is probable that they might perform some service in case of necessity, but they hardly could be relied upon as cruising ships without the expenditure of large sums for new boilers, machinery, &c., and for general repairs. It is apparent that these vessels, classed as the first rates of the Navy, represent very little of naval power, and, in case of war, offensive or defensive, would take a very subordinate place. We class them as non-combatants." Of the 27 "second rates" three, namely, the Connecticut and Pennsylvania at Boston, and the Java at New-York, are unfinished on the stocks, rotten and worthless; seven are "laid up in ordinary, unfit for further use, and probably all unworthy of repair;" two are undergoing repairs, three await repairs, one is on the stocks unfinished, but worthy of completion; one is a mere store hulk; one is disabled on account of yellow fever, and only nine out of the whole number of 27 are now in condition for service. Of the 29 third-rate steamers named in the Register, six are found to be "laid up in ordinary, worthless for naval purposes," and "should be sold or broken up to save the expense of their care;" six are deemed worthy of repair and are either undergoing or awaiting repairs; two are "antiquated paddle-wheel steamers of obsolete type, expensive in use, and of little, if any, value for strictly naval purposes," and the remaining 15 are fit for service. The six "fourth-rate" steamers are declared to be "of really no account as vessels of war. They are armed only with howitzers and could make small resistance against superior force." The Register gives the names of 24 iron-clad vessels belonging to the Navy. The committee say in regard to them that one [the Roanoke] has long since been considered worthless; three—the Colossus, Massachusetts, and Oregon—are rotten on the stocks at New-York, Portsmouth, and Boston, and not worth launching; the only four double-turreted iron-clads on the list that were ever finished, and the largest of the single-turreted iron-clads, are now awaiting appropriations by Congress to complete their rebuilding of iron under existing contracts; the Dictator, now at League Island, requires extensive repairs, and the remaining 14 are reported to be in condition for effective service; but they are all "fourth rates," and carry only two guns each—all smooth-bores of 15-inch calibre.

The committee remarks with emphasis that "there is not a single rifled gun on our iron-clad fleet afloat." After speaking of the tugs and wooden vessels of the Navy, which are generally described as worthless, the report says: "In the opinion of the committee the time has arrived when it is a national duty to begin the construction of a new Navy. In any future wars with European nations we must fight upon the sea or nowhere. The committee do not recommend the expenditure of large sums with a view of perfecting such a Navy this year or the next, but to commence the construction of three or four vessels a year, and to keep constantly employed a regular force of skilled employes; to employ the best skill in naval architecture, in engineering, and gunnery, and to settle upon the best systems and methods. Before commencing upon the new Navy, the committee recommend a thorough overhauling and weeding out and sale of all the vessels, materials, stores, and armaments which are superannuated and practically useless. With these reforms accomplished, and a permanent fund established, to be annually supplied by liberal appropriations by Congress, to be used only as contemplated by the accompanying bill, the committee think the first and important step in the direction of an efficient Navy will have been accomplished."

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson, commanding the United States Naval force on the Asiatic Station, reports his arrival on the Richmond at Amoy, China, Dec. 10, 1879, and was still there on Dec. 17. The Richmond, since leaving Shanghai, had visited Foochoo, and was going to Manila and Hong Kong. Rear-Admiral Patterson had received, through our diplomatic representative to Siam, a pressing invitation from the King to visit Bangkok, and had proposed to do so if his duties would permit. The Palos arrived at Tien-Tsin Nov. 16, and the Ashuelot and Monocacy were at Shanghai. The Alert left Shanghai Dec. 1 for Kobe, Nagasaki, and Yokohama. The health of the squadron continues good. The Rear-Admiral reports that the exportation of tea from Shanghai, Foochoo, and Amoy to the United States is made altogether in foreign bottoms. He rarely meets with an American ship, except in Japanese ports.

The Tallapoosa left the Washington Navy-yard yesterday for Norfolk, to be docked for repairs.

Capt. McLane Tilton, United States Marine Corps, at Annapolis, Md., has been ordered to report to the commandant of the Washington Navy-yard on Feb. 6, to command the Marines stationed there. Leave of absence for one month has been granted Second Lieut. Thomas N. Wood, United States Marine Corps.

Capt. Thomas H. French, Seventh Cavalry, has been retired from active service on account of disability. The leave of absence granted Surgeon Charles B. White, United States Army, on account of disability, has been extended six months.

THE BURNS DINNER.

ADDRESSES BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AND OTHERS.

A number of ladies and gentlemen notable in society, politics, theology, law, and letters, assembled at Delmonico's last evening to do honor to the memory of Robert Burns. At 6 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant dinner which had been laid for the guests, over which Mr. David Dudley Field presided. Among those who were present were the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and wife, Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, United States Army, Parke Godwin, Peter Cooper, Postmaster James, the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, R. L. Marsh, the Hon. D. C. Calvin, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, Major A. B. Gardner, United States Army; George H. Yeaman, Major J. M. Bundy, Gen. Crittenden, wife, and daughter; Mrs. Keating and daughter, of Memphis, Tenn.; Simon Stevens, Patrick Gilmore, Dr. W. H. White and wife, Mrs. Weatherby, Mr. Andrew H. H. Dawson, Mr. George W. MacLean, Mr. J. S. Babcock, Judge Fancher, and John Hageman. Letters of regret were received from the Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. O. W. Holmes, Judge John R. Brady, John G. Whittier, Vice-President Wheeler, Samuel L. Clemens, [Mark Twain,] and a number of others.

After ample justice had been done to the repast, the formal toasts of the evening were announced by Mr. Field, "The President of the United States" and "the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland," which were greeted with "Hail to the Chief" and "God save the Queen" by the band. In the few remarks made by Mr. Field, he said of Robert Burns that "he was born in the middle of the last century, and died before its close, having lived 37 years. A plowman from his birth, yet of all the poets who had written in the English tongue—Shakespeare excepted, perhaps—his words have passed into more households than any other. His is the language of the people. All over the world, on this continent and the old, in Australia, and everywhere where the English Queen rules, his songs go into the cottages and into the stately houses of the rich." Our own poets, Halleck and Whittier, had eulogized him in tender verse, and our people had enshrined his memory in their hearts.

"The Genius of Robert Burns" was responded to by L. R. Marsh. To the toast "Songs and Singers" the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was assigned to respond. He began by saying: "Nature always knows her own. Things will have their own course. Man may say, How much better is philosophy than fancy; how much better is fact than imagination! But, after all, in every age of the world—and so it will be until the very end—in the realm of fancy or of imagination, we have found more comfort, more joy in life; and I think we have also found more morality and religion in it than in philosophy and the more permanent forms of fact. Indeed, intellect is something despotic, and seems to have had more to do in forming language than any other part of man. Almost all language is meant for talk, and there is little left for the heart. The moment we begin to give to language any adequate expression of thought or strong feeling, we begin to use symbols and metaphors. It is the function of poetry to speak the language of the heart. It is the language of the unspoken affections. In the remarks which have been made this evening, some allusions have been made to his moral character. I do not like to hear those allusions made. He is dead and gone. I would only ask, what did this man leave on earth that was good, and what does his name deserve by reason of the good? What we would have done in his place we dare not think. When the farmer garners his thousands of bushels of wheat he never measures how much of straw there was or how much of chaff. As for Robert Burns, the words he has spoken for humanity, for honor, truth, fidelity, patience, courage, and endurance, have done more for mankind in Scotland than all the sermons that were preached from the pulpits during his life time." Mr. Parke Godwin responded to "The Press," the Hon. D. C. Calvin spoke for "The Tree of Liberty," Mr. George H. Yeaman was assigned to respond to "Burns' Letters," and after a few brief speeches by other guests, the pleasant ceremonies of the evening were concluded.

A MILITARY WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF MAJOR-GEN. ROMEYN B. AYRES AND MISS JULIET OPIE HOPKINS.

St. Thomas's Church was the scene of a wedding ceremony at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which, for the military celebrities present in full uniform, recalled the days of the war. The groom was Major-Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, who served with distinction during the war. Entering that struggle in 1861 as Captain of the Fifth United States Artillery, he was mustered out of the service in 1865 as Major-General of Volunteers by brevet, and transferred to the regular Army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-eighth Infantry. A native of this State, Gen. Ayres was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1847, with the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Fourth Artillery. In 1852 he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in 1861 was made a Captain, and assigned to the Fifth Artillery. Gen. Ayres has recently been assigned to the command of Fort McHenry, the scene of one of the most brilliant actions in the war of 1812. The bride, Miss Juliet Opie Hopkins, a beautiful brunette, is the niece and adopted daughter of Mrs. A. F. Hopkins, of Mobile, Ala., who has been spending a portion of the Winter in this City, and the daughter of Mr. R. H. Butcher, of Virginia. The bridal toilet was one of the most beautiful and tasteful of the wedding season, being of the fashionable tint of silk familiar to modistes as cream white, cut *en traine*, and trimmed with fleecy clouds of lace. A bridal vail fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms and a magnificent bridal bouquet completed the toilet. The affair was a very quiet one, but long before 5 o'clock the central space was completely filled with officers in uniform, civilian friends and relatives, and fashionably-dressed ladies. There were no bridesmaids, but eight ushers in uniform, who escorted the guests to their seats. Their names and rank were as follows: Col. J. S. Fletcher, United States Army; Capt. Chambers McKibbon, Fifteenth Infantry; Capt. G. F. Barstow, Third Artillery; Capt. Erskine Gettings, Third Artillery; Capt. Joseph M. Calef, Third Artillery; Capt. James Chester, Third Artillery; Capt. H. H. Sudlow, Third Artillery, and Capt. Benjamin H. Randolph, Third Artillery. The two former were members during the war of Gen. Ayres's staff, and consequently belonged to the Second Division—Regulars—of the Fifth Army Corps, in command of which Gen. Ayres distinguished himself as a brave and brilliant officer. Col. H. G. Litchfield, United States Army, an old comrade in arms, performed the duties of best man, and was master of ceremonies.

The bridal party arrived promptly at 5 o'clock, and the ushers, formed two by two, preceded the bride and her mother, leaning upon the arms of their escorts, to the altar, in front of which the Rev. Dr. Morgan had already taken his place, ritual in hand. The ceremony occupied only a few minutes, during which every whisper was hushed and every eye directed to the party occupying the elevated space within the railing. There was no reception after the ceremony, but a wedding breakfast was served to a quiet few at the hotel where the bride's mother has been temporarily domiciled.

Among the military men present at the ceremony were Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and family, Gen. Cristenden and family, Gen. Gibson, Gen. De Russey, Major Sane, Dr. and Mrs. Poe, and Dr. Middleton.

GEN. GARFIELD ON THE PRESIDENCY.

In reply to an inquiry from a Republican member of the Senate of Ohio Gen. Garfield has written a letter, under date of Jan. 26, in which he says: "I have no doubt that a decisive majority of our party in Ohio favor the nomination of John Sherman. He has earned this recognition at their hands by 25 years of conspicuous public service, a period which embraces nearly the whole life of the Republican Party. He deserves the special recognition of the nation for the great service he has rendered in making the Resumption law a success, and placing the national finances on a better basis. I am aware of the fact that some Republicans do not indorse all his opinions, but no man who has opinions can expect the universal concurrence of his party in all his views, and no man without opinions is worthy the support of a great party. I hope the Republicans of Ohio will make no attack on other candidates. They should fairly and generously recognize the merits of all. But I think they ought to present the name of Mr. Sherman to the National Convention and give him their united and cordial support."

MRS. BYAM K. STEVENS'S GERMAN.

Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, No. 33 West Thirty-second-street, gave a brilliant german last night at her residence. The hall, parlors, and ball-room were profusely decorated with floral pieces and ropes of smilax, and the invited guests numbered about 250, selected from the highest social circle in this City. Supper, superintended by Pinard, was served at 12 o'clock. Among the invited guests were Col. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland, Mrs. Daniel Torrance, Miss Torrance, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, and many others. The dancing was continued until a late hour.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ACCUSED OF KILLING HIS FATHER.

THE SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE MURDER OF SAMUEL HOWE.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Jan. 27.—Several years ago Samuel Howe, a rich farmer of Cherrytree Township, Venango County, Penn., became a widower. He had several grown-up children. After the death of the old farmer's wife a great scandal grew up in the neighborhood over the intimacy that existed between the widower and the wife of a neighboring farmer named Miller. One night Mrs. Miller and Howe went away together. In returning home they were crossing a railroad track in a carriage. A train ran into the wagon. Mrs. Miller was killed. Her husband publicly made threats that he would have Howe's life. Two years ago Howe, being then 80 years of age, began paying attention to a widow named Sawyer. In the Spring of 1879 he gave out that he intended to marry Mrs. Sawyer. As he was a large property-holder, this marriage was looked upon by his children as likely to interfere with their rights, and they stoutly opposed it.

S. Robinson Howe, one of the sons, and his wife, lived at the homestead with the old man. On June 2, 1879, old Mr. Howe left the house after breakfast for a lot near by, to salt some cattle that were pastured there. Robinson Howe and a hired man named James Saltsgiver, went to a field near the house to plant potatoes. About 8:30 o'clock the former left the potato-patch and walked toward the lot where his father had gone. He was gone an hour. When he returned he asked the hired man whether his father had come back yet. Being answered in the negative, he said that they would go up to the pasture, catch the horses, and go to Titusville to attend to some business there. When they entered the lot Robinson Howe exclaimed: "My God! there's father now!" The old man lay dead on his side, by a large stone near the fence, in a pool of blood. Neither the son nor the hired man touched the body, but caught the horses and summoned Coroner Crone. An investigation was begun at once. Old Mr. Howe had one pistol-shot wound in the back of his head, and one behind the left ear. The first ball had come out at the nose, and the second at the right cheek. The old man's head had then been hammered with a fence-rail, which, with marks of blood on it, lay near. Robinson Howe swore at the inquest that he had seen a man resembling Miller, (the man whose wife had been killed while in company with Samuel Howe, and who had threatened to kill the old man,) lurking around on the day of the murder, and that he had asked for Samuel Howe. The inquest was held with closed doors, and several important witnesses were not called. A verdict that the dead man came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown was rendered.

The verdict met with great dissatisfaction, for it was generally believed that Robinson Howe knew more about the murder than he chose to tell. It was ascertained that the man Miller was in New-York State at the time of the murder, and a letter was received from him signifying his willingness to answer any charge that might be made against him. Four days after the murder the will of the deceased man was read. It was dated Sept. 30, 1877, and, with the exception of $365 distributed among his other children, Howe left all his property to his son Robinson. A blank pistol-cartridge was found in Robinson Howe's barn a few days after the murder. These circumstances, with other things, strengthened the suspicion against the son. The matter was not allowed to rest. The County Commissioners finally succumbed to the public demand, and offered a reward of $250 for the detection of the murderer of Samuel Howe. A delegation of citizens waited on Robinson Howe and his brother Sproul Howe, and requested them also to offer a reward. It was some time before they consented, and then offered $25 each for the detection of their father's murderer. The case was placed in the hands of Chief of Police O'Neill, of Oil City. He arrested S. Robinson Howe on charge of being the principal, and James Saltsgiver, the hired man, as an accomplice in the crime, on June 19. Saltsgiver was subsequently admitted to bail in $500 to appear as a witness. Robinson Howe was also released on $3,000 bail. The trial of Howe will commence to-morrow in this place, before Judge C. E. Taylor.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATION.

REFORMING DIVORCE LAWS — PREVENTING RAILROAD OVERCHARGES AND DISCRIMINATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 28.—Ex-President Woolsey, Prof. Wayland, Dr. Leonard W. Bacon, and others representing the various religious bodies in other States, appeared before the Judiciary Committee this afternoon in behalf a bill which requires State Attorneys to appear and defend in all cases of divorce where no counsel to contest are entered within three days after suits are brought. It was said that eight out of ten cases last year in the State were uncontested. Another bill is before the committee requiring divorce suits to go over one term, and requiring the plaintiff to answer certain questions calculated to prevent collusion between the parties. It is probable that some action will be taken at this session to remedy this growing evil of the loose system prevailing here with reference to divorces.

Vincent Colyer, of Darien, introduced to-day his bill of last year, which was then passed by the House and defeated in the Senate, providing that no railroad earning 8 per cent. on paid-in capital should charge more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a mile for passengers; those earning 10 per cent. no more than 2 cents a mile, but no road is required to charge less than 5 cents for carrying a passenger a short distance. The bill further provides that no road shall charge for the transportation of freight to any station on its road a greater sum than is at the time charged for the transportation of the like class, quality, or quantity of freight from the same original point of departure to any station at a greater distance on its road in the same direction. Two or more corporations whose roads connect shall not charge or receive for the transportation of freight to any station on the road of either of them a greater sum than is at the time charged for transportation from the same original point of departure to any station at a greater distance on the road of either of them in the same direction. Every road shall grant equal privileges and the same concessions to all persons shipping the same quality and quantity of freight between the same points, and any road which shall willfully violate any of these provisions shall forfeit $500, one-half to be paid to the persons overcharged.

SEEKING DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Col. Frederick Conkling is here, ostensibly as a representative merchant to argue the passage of the proposed Pilot bill, but it is said that his real mission is that of a harmonizer. He is said to have been in consultation with Amasa J. Parker, Erastus Corning and Judge Church with the view of securing the influence of these Democrats in an attempt to unite the jarring factions of the Democratic Party. Mr. Corning is reported as having haughtily rejected the overtures made to him, because no assurance could be given that Tilden would not be a candidate. Mr. Parker's reception of the proposition of Col. Conkling has not been made known. Democratic members of the Legislature consider Mr. Conkling's efforts as amounting to little more than "futile dalliance," and doomed to speedy failure as one interpretation of the business is said to be an excuse for bringing Judge Church's name forward in connection with the Democratic nomination for President.

BIRD-SHOOTING CONTESTS.

BERGEN, N. J., Jan. 28.—Several New-Jersey pigeon-shooters shot for a badge here to-day. The terms of the competition were 10 birds each, H and T trap, single barrel, 21 yards rise. The result was a tie between W. P. De Con and William Smith. The tie was shot off, resulting in De Con winning the badge by a score of 15 birds. Smith then shot a match of 15 birds a side with George Paulding, of Brooklyn, same rules as above, resulting in a tie of 11 birds each. The tie was shot off—5 birds each, 25 yards rise—resulting in Smith winning the stakes, $30.

HANLAN'S ROWING CONTESTS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 28.—Hanlan received a letter yesterday from the Trustees of the Sportsmen's Challenge Cup informing him that he was entitled to hold the cup until challenged by the best man in England, and that the £50 deposited on his behalf last Fall for the match with Elliott had been withdrawn. Hanlan has written Mr. Soule asking him to agree to put up $500 as a guarantee that he will have a man ready to row him (Hanlan) on the Potomac River May 20, so that in the event of a walk-over Hanlan will get $1,000, Courtney's $500 and the pool's $500. Hanlan also rejects the last drafted articles, and asks the substitution of those signed at Rochester.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. DALY'S THEATRE.

An adaptation of the musical comedy, "Der Seecadett," was produced for the first time last night at Mr. Daly's theatre under the title of "The Royal Middy." There was a large and brilliant audience present, who indulged in manifestations of enjoyment and cordial appreciation, the curtain being raised three times at the end of the first act in response to the applause which was spontaneously accorded. Mr. Daly, with his accustomed generous spirit, has put this musical comedy upon the stage in the most lavish style. The dresses are rich and elegant, the scenery is new, and in all the details there is a completeness seldom seen. The chorus is large and efficient, and in the matters of supernumeraries and spectacular effects there is nothing to be desired. A little judicious cutting is all that is wanting to make the piece a popular success. In its present form it is altogether too long, but this objection will doubtless be soon removed, and the spirit of fun which pervades the work will be recognized and enjoyed. The story of "The Royal Middy," briefly stated, is as follows: The scene is laid in Lisbon, when Marie Francesca is Queen, and Portugal is a maritime power. *Lamberto*, formerly in the French service, has left it to enter that of Portugal, and has risen to the rank of a Grandee and Governor of the Royal Naval Academy. He is promoted so rapidly as to excite the enmity of his associates, and particularly of *Dom Domingos*, a very short-sighted old nobleman, who is Master of Ceremonies at the Court and the husband of a young wife, *Donna Antonina*, a confidential maid of honor to the *Queen*. *Dom Domingos* is jealous of all who speak to his wife, and especially of *Lamberto*, whose promotion he considers due to "petticoat influence." *Lamberto* has, in fact, been secretly married to the *Queen*, but for reasons of State the marriage has never been announced. By the assistance of *Donna Antonina*, the young *Governor* and the *Queen* have several meetings. The Master of Ceremonies is unable to account for his wife's frequent visits to the *Governor's* palace, and makes himself ridiculous by his manifestations of jealousy. Indeed, jealousy is an important element throughout. A Bohemian gypsy, *Fanchette*, a former playfellow of the *Governor*, appears upon the scene, having followed him from France, reminds the Grandee of his early years, tells the story of her own experiences with much simplicity, and places *Lamberto* in danger of a quarrel with the *Queen*. He has to confess his true position, and just as he has succeeded in persuading the gypsy to leave, the signal is given of the *Queen's* approach. *Fanchette* is hurried away into an adjoining room, when the *Queen* and Court enter. After a stormy scene, the doors are opened and *Fanchette* appears in the dress of a midshipman, and is introduced as *Dom Mauritio*, a presumable young nobleman who has been sent to the Naval Academy. *Fanchette's* efforts after this are to regain her identity and give up her character of a royal middy. The *Queen* falls in love with the supposed midshipman, and a Brazilian planter, *Dom Januario*, of fabulous wealth, is struck by the likeness between the young officer and the gypsy girl whom he has before seen and admired. These complications are further increased by the efforts of *Fanchette* to resume her true character, and by the fact that a genuine *Dom Mauritio*, whose reputation is not of the best, is present in Lisbon. *Fanchette* is mistaken by the jealous *Lamberto* for an admirer of the *Queen*, and the crisis is reached when *Marie* announces that she is married to *Lamberto*, and the pretended *Royal Middy*, resuming the costume of her sex, presents herself as the sister of *Dom Mauritio* and accepts the Brazilian planter, *Dom Januario*, for her husband. The cast included Miss Catherine Lewis, Miss Fielding, Miss Rehan, and Messrs. Alonzo Hatch, Hart Conway, and Leclercq. "The Royal Middy" will be repeated until further notice.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Haverly announces the last two weeks of "The Tourists" at his theatre.

Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., will appear as a reader at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening.

"Jack the Giant-killer," an amusing equestrian piece, is now being played at the Imperial Parisian Circus.

The last performances of "Madame Angot's Daughter" are now being given at the Broadway Opera-house by Mr. Grosay's company.

Messrs. Abbey & Hickey's pantomime organization and company of Spanish Students will appear in "Humpty Dumpty" at Booth's Theatre next Tuesday evening.

A special performance of "Our Candidate" will be offered at the Standard Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Members of the theatrical profession are invited to be present.

"Fairfax" will be performed only three more times at the Park Theatre—to-night, to-morrow night, and Saturday afternoon. On Saturday evening Mr. Gilbert's comedy, "The Wedding March," and his delicate little play, "Sweethearts," will be presented to the public.

The two benefit performances for the relief of the widow and children of the dead fireman, Henry C. Mount, already announced in these columns, will be given this afternoon at the Grand Opera-house and at Haverly's Theatre. A very attractive programme will be offered at each place.

"London Assurance" will be played at Wallack's Theatre this evening and at the matinée on Saturday. "She Stoops to Conquer" will be presented for the last time to-morrow night, and "My Awful Dad" will make up the bill on Saturday evening. This announcement will be read with regret by many persons, for it was expected that Mr. Wallack's revivals would extend further into the season. However, it is likely that the popular comedian will return to his own stage after Mr. Boucicault's retirement; the revival of such pieces as "Home" and "The Liar"—which were to have been included in the present series—would, without doubt, be eminently successful.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY—PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES.

QUEBEC, Jan. 28.—Detectives to-day arrested a young man named Ernest Caron, on charge of fraudulently receiving money on pretense of being collector of the Irish relief fund.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 28.—Ambroise Parisean and his son Joseph, of the Village of St. Martin, have been arrested and brought to this city. They are accused by Mrs. Seers, of the same village, with making proposals to her that she kill her husband, Joseph Seers. She says that they used very strong influences to turn her from her husband, and on one occasion offered her money as an inducement to give Mr. Seers some poison.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Post Office at this place was broken into and robbed last night. The safe was broken open and rifled of its contents, to what extent has not yet been ascertained. The thieves were not discovered.

NEW-HAMPTON, Iowa, Jan. 28.—The boy who was believed to have been murdered by his father, Elder Bush, the Adventist, is alive in an adjoining county, whither he fled after the beating his father gave him.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 28.—A telegram from Sydney, Cape Breton, says: Mr. Kavanagh, the late publisher of the *Express* (newspaper) of Sydney, and clerk in a savings bank, who mysteriously disappeared lately, and who, by his acts, tried to leave the impression that he had committed suicide by drowning, has been driven from his hiding-place. He was concealed in the house of a friend in Sydney, and could see the people grappling in the harbor for his body. Last week he made his escape to St. Peters, Cape Breton, but a constable pursued him, and found that he was concealed in a merchant's store there. The building was watched, but notwithstanding that, his friends took him from his hiding-place at midnight, and carried him to a boat, in which he made his escape to Isle Madame, Richmond County. Kavanagh is a defaulter to the savings bank to the amount of $16,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Commissioner Raum to-day received the following telegram from the Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Ky.: "Deputy Collectors Burnside, Price, and McKee, with posse, seized, in Laurel, Clay, and Jackson Counties, 12 illicit grain distilleries, destroyed eight copper stills and 15,000 gallons of beer, and also seized five barrels of whisky and arrested six illicit distillers, who are held under bond."

J. Wyatt Stone, convicted of the murder of his wife, in October, 1878, after an unsuccessful appeal to Supreme Court, General Term, was to-day resentenced to be hanged on Feb. 27.

WAREHAM, Mass., Jan. 28.—Charles F. Freeman, the Pocasset fanatic, will be arraigned for trial before Judge Morton, of the Supreme Court, to-morrow morning. Witnesses started for Barnstable to-night, who, it is said, are to help to establish the insanity of Freeman. Several medical experts have already arrived. The general feeling is that the case will end by sending Freeman to the insane asylum.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 28.—A man named Haggerty was beheaded on the Worcester Railroad last night, probably by a freight train. He had been in the Woonsocket Police Station for drunkenness, but had been discharged when thought to be sober enough to get home. He reached Blackstone, and probably became again intoxicated.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Elias Gebhardt, 16 years old, clerk in a hardware store, was accidentally shot and instantly killed to-day by a customer who was about buying a pistol which contained three balls, though it was not known that it was loaded. The customer gave his name as Costello, and said he resided in Wayne County, but in the excitement of the affair he disappeared.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Joseph Ephelen, 78 years of age, a widow, was yesterday burned to death at Little River, Yarmouth County. She was alone in the house, and it is supposed that her clothing became ignited while attempting to light a fire.

CAUSING THEIR OWN DEATHS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Jan. 28.—County Counsellor Donovan, of Ingonische, Victoria County, Cape Breton, who had been missing for 10 days, was found dead in the woods this morning four miles from Baddeck. He is supposed to have committed suicide by hanging, while temporarily insane.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 28.—Chief of Police Benson committed suicide in his private room at an early hour this morning, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Cause, aberration of mind resulting from domestic trouble.

A PRIZE FOR OARSMEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Mr. Soule sent to-day $6,000, in Government bonds, to the Boston *Herald*, to be paid, by order of the referee, to the winners of the race under the auspices of the New England Rowing Association, as agreed upon.

WHAT'S NICER than a box of GREENFIELD'S CANDIES? No. 909 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Congress Water.—Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid, or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.

Balls and Receptions vs. Snow and Rain.—BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, and INDIA RUBBERS, all styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 26 West 14th-st.

Gluten Bread for Brain-workers.—For consumptives the UNIVERSAL FOOD. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, No. 74 4th-av.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

BUY ALWAYS "Alderney Brand." CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

PEABODY—DAMON.—At Grace Church, by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1880, CHARLOTTE AMITA, daughter of the late John W. Damon, of Boston, to CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, Mrs. JANE ANDERSON, aged 86 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Demarest, No. 38 West 33d-st., on Friday, Jan. 30, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BARCLAY.—At Vevay, Switzerland, Jan. 28, HARRISON SMITH, eldest son of Clement B. Barclay, of Philadelphia.

COLGATE.—At Paris, France, on Jan. 7, CHARLES C. COLGATE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Madison-Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on Friday, Jan. 30, at 3:30 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

DE LAUNAY.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, 1880, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral service at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday morning, 29th inst., at 9:30 o'clock.

EDWARDS.—Jan. 28, FRANK A., youngest son of James R. and Elizabeth A. Edwards, aged 5 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

LA FORGE.—In this City, on the 25th inst., MARGARET S., widow of A. T. La Forge.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on the afternoon of Thursday, the 29th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 69 East 77th-st.

☞ Nantucket (Mass.) papers please copy.

MAXWELL.—In Deer Lodge, Montana, on Jan. 11, of pneumonia, JOHN MAXWELL, formerly a resident of this City.

PERRY.—On Monday, Jan. 26, SARAH P., widow of the late Rev. Salmon G. Perry, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at 11 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, Jan. 29, from her late residence, No. 233 East 124th-st. No flowers.

SCRIBNER.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, 1880, JAMES W. SCRIBNER, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services at First Reformed Church, Tarrytown, on Saturday, Jan. 31, 1880, at 2:30 P. M.; 1:05 P. M. train from 42d-st. Carriages in waiting at depot, Tarrytown.

STUBENRAUCH.—On Tuesday evening, suddenly, CHRISTINA STUBENRAUCH, aged 75 years.

Funeral to-day (Jan. 29) from the residence of her daughter, No. 34 East 10th-st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

STOOTHOFF.—At Jamaica, Long Island, Jan. 26, 1880, WILLIAM C. STOOTHOFF, aged 36 years 11 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further invitation.

UGLOW.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, WILLIAM ROSS, son of the late James Uglow, M. D., S. U. S. A., and grandson of William S. Ross, deceased, of New-York, in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral service Friday afternoon, 30th inst., from his mother's residence, Clinton-place, Elizabeth, N. J., at 3:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at depot for 2:30 train from New-York. Friends please omit flowers.

UTT.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 27, 1880, ELIZABETH UTT, in the 96th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 56 King-st.

WHITNEY.—On Wednesday, 28th inst., at her late residence, No. 43 Putnam-av., Brooklyn, CHARLOTTE W., wife of J. H. Whitney.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOLLEY.—On the 26th inst., SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of James and the late E. A. Woolley, aged 25 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Timothy's Church, (the Rev. Dr. Geer's,) 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., this day, at 1 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.—R. Somerville, Auctioneer.

THIS THURSDAY, ALSO FRIDAY, EVENING, At the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway.

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

THE RICHTER COLLECTION.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO PAINTINGS. Many by popular and distinguished artists.

FOREIGN.

Huguet—Castan—Chavet—Rougeron—Herzog—Daubigny—Pasutti—Reffiaen—Aufray—Madou—Richet—Compte-Calix—Pasucci—Leorel—Merle—Backalowitz—Voltz—Koekkoek—Ziem—Corot—Dupre.

AMERICAN.

Durand—Beard—E. Moran—Colman—Irving—W. Hart—Cropsey—Hubbard—Heade—Eastman Johnson—Casilear—T. Moran—Story—J. M. Hart—Bierstadt—Henry—Blackman—Magrath—and

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED OTHERS.

To be sold by auction to the highest bidder, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE OR LIMIT WHATEVER.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 31, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Montana, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Germanic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York Jan. 28. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York Jan. 28. The mails for Pierre-Miquelon leave New-York Jan. 29. The mails for Havana leave New-York Jan. 29 and 31. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Jan. 30. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York Jan. 30. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Feb. 7. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Feb. 16.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, New-York, Jan. 24, 1880.

NEW DESIGNS OF GAS-FIXTURES, Clocks, Bronzes, Lamps, and Ornamental Metal Work, artistic in styles, of the best materials and workmanship, are offered by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

POLAND SPRING WATER. The best remedy known for KIDNEY AND LIVER DISEASES. C. HUTCHINSON, Agent, No. 20 Vesey-st., N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Rooms No. 9 Evening Post Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF BOOKS.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO. will remove, Feb. 1, to their new quarters in Bond-st., when they will discontinue their general retail department. The remainder of their retail stock of books they are now closing out at greatly reduced prices.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

CHARACTER PICTURES OF SOCIETY, in the HOME JOURNAL, Beginning Jan. 14; continuing weekly. No. 1.—The Man who Talks Down to Women. No. 2.—The Dull Wife of a Brilliant Husband. No. 3.—Crœsus and His Young, Pretty Wife. Single copies for sale everywhere, seven cents. Yearly subscription, $2. MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., 3 Park-place, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 8 o'clock, at Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston-st.

WM. HAMLON, Sec'y. THOS. B. RILEY, Pres't.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 28.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 4s R., 1907 .... b.s. 104¾

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JAN. 28.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28—P. M.

The stock speculation, with the exception of a brief spell of weakness after the second board, was characterized by a strong and even buoyant tone throughout the day. The general list advanced ¼ to 3 ℔ cent., the Vanderbilt shares, North-west, St. Paul, Erie, Wabash, and Manhattan Elevated leading the upward movement. During the afternoon, under sales to realize profits, a reaction of ¼ to 1 ℔ cent took place, but the decline brought in good buyers, whose purchases led to an advance of ¼ to 3 ℔ cent, the latter in Hannibal and St. Joseph. Louisville and Nashville fell off 3 ℔ cent., and subsequently advanced 4 ℔ cent; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose 4⅝, and closed at a reaction of 1¾ ℔ cent from the highest point. The dealings in Lake Shore and Erie were on a large scale, and attended with great excitement. In the final sales the market was strong.

The transactions aggregated 470,097 shares, including 97,750 Lake Shore, 72,780 Erie, 41,380 Wabash, 32,875 St. Paul, 28,910 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 25,800 Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 23,070 North-west, 18,700 Kansas and Texas, 16,700 Marietta and Cincinnati, 13,950 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 10,400 Pacific Mail, 10,400 Western Union, 4,400 C. C. and I. C., and 4,025 Iron Mountain.

North-west rose from 90⅛ to 91⅞; preferred from 104¾ to 105¼; St. Paul common from 78⅝ to 80; preferred from 102¾ to 103¼; Lake Shore from 102⅜ to 104¼, and Michigan Central from 89¾ to 92¼; Canada Southern ranged between 71 and 71⅞, and closed at 71⅝; Erie advanced from 46⅛ to 47¾, and preferred from 71⅛ to 73, with final sales at 47 and 72½, respectively; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 85 to 84⅜, rose to 85¾, and closed at 85½; Delaware and Hudson fell off from 74½ to 74, and rose to 74⅞; Morris and Essex sold at 102⅞@103; New-Jersey Central advanced from 81 to 81⅝; Reading fell off from 68⅝ to 68; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rose from 84 to 88⅝, reacted to 86, and closed at 86⅞; Louisville and Nashville fell off from 124 to 121, rose to 125, and reacted to 124; Union Pacific fell off from 94½ to 94, rose to 95, and reacted to 94½; Kansas Pacific sold at 94½@95; Alton and Terre Haute declined from 24½ to 24, and do. preferred sold down to 63; Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans fell off from 42½ to 41⅞; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis ranged between 50¼ and 51¼, closing at 51; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 38½ to 39½, fell off to 38½, and advanced to 41½; the preferred rose from 69⅛ to 69⅝, fell off to 68⅞, and advanced to 71½; Houston and Texas rose from 76 to 77¼, and reacted to 77; Manhattan rose from 51 to 54, and closed at 53; Marietta and Cincinnati First preferred fell off from 17 to 16, and closed at 16¾; do. Second advanced from 11⅝ to 12¼, and closed at 12; Kansas and Texas rose from 47⅛ to 48⅝, and closed at 48⅛; Ohio and Mississippi ranged between 31⅝ and 32⅛, and the preferred between 67¼ and 68; St. Paul and Sioux City fell off from 40 to 38⅞, and recovered to 39; the preferred fell off from 78 to 77, and closed at 77¼; Wabash rose from 46⅞ to 47⅞, and closed at 47¼; the preferred advanced from 71½ to 72⅝, and closed at 72½; St. Louis and San Francisco rose from 42⅞ to 43⅜, preferred from 54½ to 56, and First preferred from 73½ to 74½; Iron Mountain rose from 56 to 56½; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western fell off from 45 to 44, and rallied to 44½; Western Union fell off from 103¼ to 103⅛, rose to 104⅜, and closed at 104; Atlantic and Pacific sold at 40⅞@41¼; Pacific Mail rose from 39½ to 40⅞, reacted to 39¾, and closed at 40⅜; Boston Water Power rose from 15½ to 16⅜, and closed at 16; Leadville fell off from 3⅝ to 3¼, and closed at 3½. Among investment shares New-York Central rose from 130⅝ to 131½, and reacted to 130⅞; New-York Elevated sold at 123; Metropolitan rose from 116 to 116¾, and closed at 116⅝; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off to 140½; Pittsburg ranged between 111¾ and 112½.

Money continues easy, and borrowers on call are supplied at 3@4 ℔ cent. on Government bonds, and at 4@6 ℔ cent. on railway and miscellaneous collaterals. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5@5½ ℔ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying par, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, very scarce, 15 bid but none on market; New-Orleans, commercial 1 premium, bank 2½ premium; St. Louis 25 premium; Chicago, par, and Boston, 25c. premium.

The foreign advices reported British Consols and United States Government bonds at London steady and unchanged, except for 4½s, which advanced ⅛ ℔ cent., to 111. In American railway securities, Erie common declined from 48¾@48⅞ to 47½, and recovered to 48½@48⅝; do. preferred was quoted at 72@73, against 73 yesterday, and do. consolidated Firsts at 121, against 121@121½ yesterday; do. do. Seconds rose from 92½ to 93, and reacted to 92¾, and do. funded 5s fell off from 85 to 84@85; Illinois Central declined ¼ ℔ cent., to 107½, but recovered to 107½; Reading advanced from 34½ to 35¼, and reacted to 35; Pennsylvania fell off from 54½ to 54, and advanced to 54½; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts rose from 66 to 71, and do. Seconds from 35½ to 36¾@36⅞. Bar Silver was quoted at 52⅝d. ℔ ounce. The sum of £30,000 in specie was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day. India Council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 1-16d. ℔ rupee.

The Sterling Exchange market was firm, and the leading drawers advanced their asking rates to $4 83 for bankers' long, and to $4 85 for do. demand. The inquiry for bills has been large enough to absorb the free supply of sterling offered on Monday and yesterday.

Government bonds were dull and firm, with a fractional advance in prices at the close. Registered 4s sold up to 104⅜. Railroad mortgages were active, especially for the Kansas and Texas issues, $447,000 of the Firsts and $817,000 of the Seconds changing hands; the former rose from 103⅞ to 106⅝, and the latter from 66¼ to 69½; Erie consolidated Seconds advanced from 89⅝ to 90; do. funded 5s from 83½ to 84¾; Chesapeake and Ohio Firsts, series B, from 66¾ to 67, and Mobile and Ohio first debentures from 74 to 74⅞; Texas Pacific Incomes ranged between 87½ and 88, and C. C. and I. C. Incomes between 48¾ and 49; International Seconds, Purchasing Committee receipts, rose to 51, while do. Houston and Great Northern Seconds, Purchasing Committee receipts, fell off to 49, and recovered to 49⅞; Denver and Rio Grande Firsts rose to 101⅝, and fell off to 101⅛; C. C. and I. C. Firsts declined to 84¼. State bonds were quiet, and generally a fraction lower.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1880.

Receipts	$828,577 68
Payments	1,079,499 09
Balance, coin	102,683,093 29
Balance, note	6,835,104 87

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 28.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104⅛	104¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅛	107⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103⅞	103⅞
Adams Express	108	109
American Express	55½	56
Albany and Susquehanna	103	103
[illegible]		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅛	103⅞
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103⅛	103⅞
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅛	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102	102¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅞	103
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107	107¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	107⅛	107⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	104¼	104⅜
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104¼	104⅜
United States currency 6s, 1895	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1896	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1897	122	....
United States currency 6s, 1898	123	....
United States currency 6s, 1899	123	....

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London: 60-days sight	..@482½	483 @483½
Demand	..@484½	484½@485
Cable transfers	..@485	485¼@485½
Commercial	..@ ..	480½@481
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	481½@482
Paris francs: 60-days sight	520⅝@521¼	521¼@522½
Demand	516¼@518¾	516¼@515⅞
Cable transfers	..@517½	515⅝@519¼
Commercial	..@ ..	524⅜@523¾
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	523¾@523⅛
Swiss francs: 60-days sight	520 @521¼	520⅝@522½
Demand	517½@518¾	516¼@519¼
Belgium francs: 60-days sight	521¼@522½	521¼@522½
Demand	518¾@519⅜	518¾@520
Reichsmarks: 60-days sight	94½@ 94⅞	94½@ 94⅞
Demand	95¼@ 95⅝	95½@ 95⅝
Commercial	..@ ..	94⅜@ 94⅝
Commercial, 3 days	..@ ..	94⅜@ 94⅞

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$114,449,040
Balances	3,986,237

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 28.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	119½	119⅝
United Railroads of New-Jersey	158	158
Pennsylvania Railroad	53¼	53⅝
Reading Railroad	34⅛	34¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	51⅞	52⅛
Catawissa Railroad preferred	45	46
Northern Pacific common	24¾	24⅞
Northern Pacific preferred	50	50⅛
Northern Central Railroad	32¾	33⅛
Lehigh Navigation	37⅛	37⅜
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	15⅝	15¾
Hestonville Railway	24⅞	25
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	18⅝

The Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company met to-day, and the following statement was submitted:

Gross earnings year 1879		$10,012,819 78
Operating expenses (including taxes) 1879		5,473,794 96
Net earnings		$4,539,024 82
By interest received on money loaned, &c., 1879		60,066 84
Total		$4,599,091 66
To 3½ per cent. dividend on preferred stock in October, 1879	$428,781 90	
To 2½ per cent. dividend on common stock	385,106 48	
To interest on bonds in 1879	2,287,407 36	
To sinking fund	70,000 00	3,172,295 68
Balance		$1,426,795 98

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company coupons, due Feb. 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
American Express	57½	55½	990
Alton and Terre Haute	24½	24	300
Alton and T. H. pref.	65	63	300
A. and P. Telegraph	41¼	40⅞	500
Boston Water Power	16⅜	15½	2,000
Canada Southern	71⅞	71	3,950
[illegible]			

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	16⅛	Cin., San. & Clev.	18
Boston Land	11⅛	Eastern R. R.	36
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	118	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	59¾
Atch. & Top. l. g. 7s	113½	Calumet & Hecla	248
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	126	Copper Falls	4
Atch. & Top. l. 6s	109	Duncan Silver	4½
Eastern R. R. 3½s	88⅛	Franklin	45
Hartford & Erie 7s	58¼	International	60c.
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	124½	Pewabic	62
Boston & Albany R. R.	141¼	Quincy	44
Boston & Maine R. R.	130	Ridge	2
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	145	Silver Islet	23¼
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	61		

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	10	Leopard	2-16
Alta	4½	Lady Washington	12-16
Argenta	1½	Mexican	18⅝
Belcher	13⅞	Martin White	1
Best & Belcher	18⅛	Mono	7⅛
Bullion	5½	Mammoth	2¼
Bodie	5¾	McClinton	21-32
Belle Isle	1½	May Belle	1
Bechtel	1¾	Manhattan	3
Boston Consolidated	1½	Northern Belle	18⅛
Bulwer	11	North Bonanza	21-32
Black Hawk	1⅛	Noonday	4⅝
Belvidere	1⅛	North Belle Isle	9-16
California	3¼	Navajo	13-32
Cholier	3⅛	Ophir	12⅝
Consolidated Virginia	3⅜	Overman	2
Crown Point	5¾	Potosi	6⅝

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OF THE MINING RECORD, PUBLISHED BY A. R. CHISOLM, No. 61 Broadway, New-York, contains fullest reports from the Gold and Silver Mines. The proprietor sends sample copies free, and fills orders for mining stocks.

C. F. J. S. STANTON, NO. 19 NASSAU-ST., HAS for sale the NEW OSWEGO MIDLAND STOCK, called NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1880.

Trade in all sorts of Live Stock on this forenoon was slow and values were weak. Beeves being off ¼c. ℔ lb. At Sixtieth-Street Yards Horned Cattle sold at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb., weights 6 to 12 cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 7c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weights 5¾ to 9¾ cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed net, general sales on 56 lb. net. Quality as above reported poor to good, in the aggregate rather coarse. Several heads remained unsold when the markets closed, at 1 P. M. Milch Cows held on sale. Veal-fed Calves sold at [illegible]. No Live Hogs on sale; City dressed opened weak at 5¾c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth-Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,338 head of horned Cattle, 110 Cows, 481 Veals and Calves, 5,933 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,990 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove Yards for yesterday and to-day: [illegible] head of horned Cattle, 2,857 Sheep and Lambs, 4,016 Hogs.

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled, but generally higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 19¾ bid, cash; $1 20⅛, February; $1 21⅝, March; No. 3 do. $1 03¼. Corn strong and higher at 37¾c. cash; 37¼c. February; 42⅝c. May. Rejected, 34c. Oats in good demand and a shade higher at 33c. cash. [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Flour easier; Family, $5 90@$6 15; Fancy, $6 75. Wheat lower at $1 28. Corn in fair demand at 43c. Oats firm at 40c. Rye firm at 85c.@86c. Barley in fair demand at 87c.@90c. Pork dull at $12 75@$13. Lard in active demand at $7 30@$7 35. Bulk-meats in fair demand; Shoulders, $4 25; Clear Rib, $6 50@$6 60; Clear Sides, $6 65@$6 75. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c. Green-meats in good demand; Shoulders, 4c.; Sides, 6¼c.; Hams, 16 lb. average, 7¼c. Whisky in fair demand and firm at $1 06. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; Hards, 10¼@10¾c.; New-Orleans, 7c.@8¼c. Hogs active and firm; common, $3 90@$4 35; light, $4 30@$4 50; packing, $4 45@$4 65; butchers', $4 65@$4 75; receipts, 4,900 head; shipments, 1,300 head.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, advanced 1⅛c., and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 22½; do. soft, $1 22½; No. 2 Milwaukee, spot and January, $1 20¼; February, $1 20⅞; March, $1 22½; No. 3 do. $1 06; No. 4 do. $1; Rejected, 92c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, at 37½. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32½c. Rye firmer, at 75c. for No. 1. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, 70c. Provisions weak; Mess Pork quiet at $12 50, cash; $12 70, March. Lard—Prime Steam, $7 25, cash; $7 35, March. Dressed Hogs firm and unchanged at $4 90@$4 95. Live Hogs dull and weak at $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Barley, 3,560 bushels; Wheat, 13,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.—Flour in better demand and higher; sales, 1,200 bbls. White at $6 25. Wheat stronger; No. 1 White Michigan nominally $1 26; nothing done in January or February; March, $1 29¼; April, $1 32½; May, $1 33@$1 33½. Corn quiet but steady; No. 1 Yellow, new, 47c. High Mixed, new, 46c.; No. 1 Mixed, new, 44c.; No. 2 do. new, 43c. Oats firm, with a good inquiry; No. 1 White, 41¼c.@41½c.; No. 2 do. 39¼c.; No. 1 Mixed, 40c.@40¼c.; No. 2 do. 37c. Clover-seed dull; small sales of prime at $4 65. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 15@$5 20. Receipts—Flour, 400 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 400 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 800 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged; White and Red State, $1 35. Corn steady; Western Mixed, 58c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 1 bright Canada, $1; No. 1 Canada, 95c.@97c.; No. 2 Canada, 75c.@78c. Rye dull and nominal. Corn-meal steady and unchanged; bolted, $24; unbolted, $22. Mill-feed scarce and firm; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $20@$22. Receipts—Railroads—Wheat, 1,400 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 720 bbls.; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Lumber, 45,000 feet. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 45c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 30c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Wheat firmer; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 27¾; February, $1 28¼; March, $1 29¾; May, $1 37. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 40½c.; No. 2, spot and February, 40c.; May, 44¼c.; No. 2 White, 44½c.; Rejected, 40c. Oats dull; No. 2, 35c. Clover-seed dull; No. 2, $4 60. At the close: Wheat irregular; No. 2 Red Winter, March, $1 32¼; April, $1 32¾; May, $1 35¼. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, 40¼c. bid; February, 40¼c. bid, 41c. asked; sales May at 44¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Flour quiet. Wheat in light demand; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 33. Corn dull and unsettled. Oats—Nothing doing. Barley in fair demand and steady. Rye inactive. Highwines in good demand at lower rates. Freights to New-York by rail—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11½c.; Oats, 7c. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Corn, 3,200 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 1,650 bbls.; Wheat, 3,600 bushels; Corn, 3,800 bushels; Oats, 3,800 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 28. Corn easy; White, 45c.; Mixed, 43c. Oats easy; White, 41c.; Mixed, 40c. Rye quiet and easy at 85c. Pork steady and firm at $13 50. Lard steady; choice Leaf, tierce, 8¼c.; keg, 8⅝c.@9c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 4½c.@4⅝c.; Clear Rib, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@7c. for loose. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 9¼c.@11c. Whisky firm at $1 06.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 28.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin steady; $1 22½ for Strained; $1 25 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 10. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip. Corn unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 28.—The market has been active in demand, with sales of 64 squares at 5⅜c.@5⅝c. cash, bid for spots and to April.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Petroleum steady; Standard White, 9¼c.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 28.—Whisky—No sales reported.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 28.—Exchange on London, 23⅛d. Coffee market quiet; prices maintained; no change; Good firsts, 6,100@6,250 reis ℔ 10 kilos; average daily receipts for the week, 4,800 bags; week's shipments to the Channel and North of Europe, 29,000 bags; to the United States, 4,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 9,000 bags; week's sales for the Channel and North of Europe, 6,000 bags; for the United States, 8,000 bags; for Mediterranean ports, 4,000 bags; stock on hand, 339,000 bags. Freights, per sail, for the Channel, 37s. 6d.@37s. 6d.

SANTOS, Jan. 28.—Coffee—Market quiet; prices maintained; no change; superior 5,000@5,200 reis ℔ 10 kilos; average daily receipts for the week, 2,800 bags; week's shipments to all countries, 25,000 bags; to the Channel, Europe, and the Mediterranean, 20,000 bags; week's sales for Europe, 7,000 bags; for the United States, 9,000 bags; stock on hand, 322,000 bags.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 28:

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 21.5 by 98.9, No. 107 West 28th-st., north side, 121.8 feet west of 6th-av., for $9,283, to Frederick S. Heward, as Executor and plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, John H. Hull, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land 50.6 by 101, by 50 by 154, on a road leading from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, adjoining lands of Drake & Horton, Yonkers, for $1,355, to Clinton Seovel, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, A. B. Tappen, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land 50 by 150, on Broadway, east side, between Ellwood-st. and Naegle-av., for $1,805, to A. Lussig.

Lespinasse & Friedman sold at private sale, three lots, each 25 by 100, on East 58th-st., south side, 25 feet west of 4th-av., for $47,000. Also, plot of land, 46.6 by 100, on West 72d-st., north east corner of 9th-av., for $22,500, to William J. Kelly, and two lots, each 25 by 100, on West 78d-st., south east corner of 9th-av., for $14,800.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.

Washington-st., Nos. 502, 504, and 506; Evelyn Secchi to Rachel Olmsted	$10,000
79th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2; C. G. Dahlgren, Referee, to Johanna Kaiser	9,500
79th-st., s. s., 237.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.11x102.2; Julius Katzenberg to Eliza Guggenheimer	nom.
21st-st., s. s., 580.7 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x98; Clara Fargis to Amedee C. Fargis	11,500
12th-av., n. e. corner of 68th-st., 25.5x100; James Hay to William H. Vanderbilt	1,900
43d-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5; Augustus F. Holly to Edward Wilson	5,000
Front-st., No. 150; Henry B. Riggs to Charles B. Andrews	nom.
Same property; Charles B. Andrews and wife to Frances C. Riggs	nom.
Broadway, No. 4[illegible], extending to New Church-st., 25x193x25.11x192; William P. Douglas and others to Henry H. Houston	nom.
101st-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 9th-av., 34.1x100.11x39.5x101.0; Hyman Sylvester and others to Ebenezer C. Jackson	3,800
Avenue A, e. s., 18.9 ft. s. of 87th-st., 18.1x81; Kate L. Irwin and husband to John J. Nethans	nom.
Same property; H. F. Pitts, Referee, to John J. Nethans	7,000
Riverside-av., s. s., 75.11 ft. n. of 104th-st., 38.6x100x38.6x100; Leonard Lewisohn and wife to William F. Smith	12,000
62d-st., n. s., 208 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x100.5; De Witt C. Rigs and wife to H. C. Kelley	nom.
Same property; H. C. Kelley to Susan Rice	nom.
110th-st., No. 152 East, 18.9x100.11; Emma Neidig to Mary Neidig	10,000
88th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.8; Robert Irwin and wife to William R. Lynch	12,000
Lafayette-place, s. e. corner of Great Jones-st., 78x120; John C. Brumgoole to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children	nom.
31st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50x142.2; irregular; Samuel W. Andrews and wife to Donald McGuire	2,400
66th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 1st-av., 50x100.5; the Union Dime Savings Institution to Thomas F. Taylor	6,000
6th-av., s. e. corner of 16th-st., 51.7x100; irregular, and, also, piece of land in rear; John Oswood to Olivia P. Hoe	nom.
Same property; F. T. Garretson, Referee, to Olivia P. Hoe	50,600
63d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.5; Terence Farley and wife to Patrick H. Mooney	45,000
Warren-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Chapel-st., or College-place, 25x100; J. B. Haskin, Referee, to Elizabeth Grafton	1,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Batchelor, C., to A. Bonney; n. s. 130th-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year	$5,000
Batchelor, C., to Caroline Seymour; same property, 1 year	5,000
Batchelor, C., to M. F. Brown, Guardian, &c.; n. s. 130th-st., w. of 6th-av., 1 year	5,000
Child, A., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; w. s. Avenue A, n. of 119th-st., 2 mortgages, 1 year, total	3,000
Cockran, W. A., and wife to B. S. Lloyd; w. s. 36th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year	9,000
Dahlin, Julianna, to F. C. F. Gasteyer; w. s. Eldridge-st., near Stanton, 5 years	10,000
Davis, Ann E., and husband to Annie L. Morris; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 105th-st.; 2 mortgages, 3 years, total	10,000
Dudley, D. W., and wife to Matilda August, Administratrix, &c., No. 237 East 51st-st., 3 years	7,000
Hayden, Henry H., and wife to A. Masterton, Guardian, &c., 150th-st., n. e. corner of 10th-av., 1 year	30,000
Jenny, Ann M., and husband to Mary T. Constant; s. s. 117th-st., e. of 1st-av., 3 months	11,000
Johnston, Emeline, and others to Bell B. Gurnee and another, Executors, &c.; n. s. 35th-st., w. of 3d-av., 2 mortgages, 3 years, total	20,000
Johnston, Emeline, and others to William Nicoll and others, Trustees, &c.; n. s. 35th-st., w. of 3d-av., 3 years	18,000
Keyser, A., and wife to Sarah Burr	1,250
Levy, B. R., and wife to W. Buchanan; s. s. 40th-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years	3,500
Meehan, Elizabeth, and husband to Mary T. Constant; s. s. 110th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 mortgages, 3 months, total	10,000
Merritt, Buchanan, and husband to John Barry; n. s. 137th-st., e. of Southern Boulevard, 3 months	300
Mohlman, H. G., and wife to F. C. Schulz; s. s. Charles-st., e. of Bleecker-st., 1 year	10,000
Rice, De W. C., and wife to A. Holland; n. s. 62d-st., e. of 5th-av., 3 years	22,000
Smith, William F., to J. Lewisohn; s. s. Riverside-av., n. of 104th-st., 3 years	6,000
Sohryns, H., and wife to Lydia E. Prime; n. s. 26th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 years	2,515
Stephens, E. H., to Emma E. McKeon; s. w. corner of 4th-av. and 104th-st., 1 year	3,000
Viele, Juliette H., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. e. corner of Riverside-av. and 88th-st., 1-3 years	14,000
Wilson, Edward, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; w. s. 43d-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years	3,500
Wilson, Edward, to A. F. Holly; same property, 6 months	1,300

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Andrews, J., to George G. Andrews	$7,000
Bulkley, George, Administrator, &c., to George G. Andrews	nom.
Constant, S. S., to T. W. Quick and another, Executors	10,000
Katzenberg, J., to Eliza Guggenheimer	2,000
Keeting, David, to C. C. Reinhardt	2,000
Same to Same	2,000
Mitchell, C. F., Administrator, to Sarah O. Mitchell	1,370
Struckman, J., to E. H. Willard	420

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE BLOCK, CONSISTING of 30 lots, lying between 78th and 80th sts., 1st-av. and Avenue A; free from rock; 79th-st. is 100 feet wide, and, with the avenues, is sewered and paved; 80th-st. is sewered but not paved; all the sidewalks are partially flagged; the entire block will be disposed of in one parcel or will be divided into two or three subdivisions if desired; restrictions against nuisances and as to the character of the buildings will be inserted in the deeds. Apply to CHAMBERLAIN & ASHFORTH, No. 1,477 Broadway.

A CORNER HOUSE ON MADISON-AV., with private stable, for sale; house is elegantly finished in a variety of choice hard-woods, has dining-room extension, bay windows, costly chandeliers, and all improvements; will rent for over 10 per cent. on the price asked. Apply to J. C. CLINTON, No. 151 Broadway.

I HAVE FOR SALE LARGE PLOTS OF land in the Twenty-third Ward, near the Harlem and East Rivers, at prices that will pay for investment. CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, Successor to F. G. & C. S. Brown.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV. Three-story 20-foot high-stoop residence; fair order; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 36 East 17th st., or 861 5th-av.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—MODERN five-story (mansard roof) basement and sub-cellar brick factory, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce, near Bleecker; 50 by 60; price, $18,000; or will be leased. EDWIN ELY, No. 108 Gold-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A valuable plot of 12,000 square feet on a corner on West-st., below Canal-st., with a bulkhead of 100 feet opposite. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A PRIVATE HOUSE, NICELY ARranged for two families, with separate improvements. 13 rooms in the house, all lighted, in good order. Apply to OWNER, No. 243 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE — FOUR - STORY HIGH - STOOP brown-stone house in 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18.4x55x100.5; Columbia College leasehold. Apply to CORTLANDT IRVING, No. 68 Broadway.

HARLEM.—FINE HOUSES, LOWEST PRICES; best streets, and 5th and Madison avs. PORTER & CO., No. 173 East 125th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 42 EAST 29TH-ST.; LOW price; easy terms. J. C. CLINTON, No. 151 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION ON MONDAY, FEB. 2, 1880, AT 12 o'clock, at No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Six (6) Lots and Elegant Residence, south-west corner of Bedford-av. and Ross-st., Brooklyn; finest situation in Nineteenth Ward; sale absolute. Mortgage of $15,000 can remain.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

AN EXQUISITELY-FURNISHED SMALL four-story high-stoop Madison-avenue residence to lease reasonably to acceptable small family; possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 36 East 17th st., or 861 5th-av.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, in perfect order; cabinet mantels and mirrors in back and front parlors; all modern improvements, in 31st-st. west of 9th-av.; good neighborhood; rent $780. J. CORBIT, No. 252 9th-av.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLAT TO let, No. 3 Bank-st.; seven rooms; resident janitor; halls furnished and heated; dumb waiter, &c. Apply on the premises or to J. CORBIT, No. 252 9th-av.

TO LET—THE FLAT, FIRST FLOOR; SIX ROOMS; very superior; look at it. No. 2,114 5th-av. Inquire on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 507 AND 509 BROADway, store, basement, and sub-basement, 50x200; modern building, with steam for hoisting and heating; now offered at reduced rent; immediate possession; will be divided if required. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER—SECOND FLOOR, 50x90. NO. 138 West Houston-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FARM FOR SALE—28 ACRES, NEAR NEW-Brunswick, N. J. Good house, out-buildings, and fences, orchard, and small fruits; price, $4,000. Apply to the Rev. C. H. PHELPS, New-Brunswick, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—A place of 10 acres at Madison, N. J.; high and healthy location; good house and outbuildings; seven minutes from Drew Seminary; plenty of fruit. F. S. DRISCOLL, No. 39 Park-place.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—DWELLING WITH 10 ROOMS; STABLE and other buildings; six acres in grounds; shade and fruit; 15 minutes from depot at New-Brunswick, N. J. EDWIN ALLEN.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A FIRST-class house, furnished or unfurnished, with outbuildings and 10 acres, on the Hudson, one mile south of Yonkers Station. For particulars, address 665 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

BY LEWIS J. BIRD & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
No. 216 Washington-st., corner State.

The Entire and very Valuable Collection of PAINTINGS and CHARCOAL DRAWINGS belonging to the estate of the late
WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT,
at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3 and 4, EACH DAY at 1 o'clock P. M.

This sale represents 66 Oil-Paintings and about 101 Charcoal Drawings, which comprise all the works of Mr. HUNT now in the possession of the estate that will be offered at public sale.

The collection is now on exhibition at the Studio, No. 1 Park-square, where catalogues may be obtained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David & Co., 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

Sold wholesale by PARK & TILFORD, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., and J. MILHAU'S SONS.

TAMAR INDIEN.

(Universally prescribed by the Faculty.) A laxative, refreshing, and medicated Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
E. FOUGERA & CO., No. 30 North William-st., N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, RAGS, ROPE AND BAGGING, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, ZINC, PEWTER, TYPE METAL, ELECTROTYPE PLATES, STEREOTYPE PLATES, TIN-FOIL, TEA-LEAD, and OLD METAL of every description.
Orders by mail punctually attended to.
Will send to any part of the City or suburbs.
STOCKWELL,
No. 25 Ann-st., New-York.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTing. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Tins, ½-lb. and 1-lb. labeled thus, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st., and 170 Piccadilly. Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England.

INDELIBLE INK MARKING DONE AT your residence. Monograms, plain writing, at low charge. Marking on linen, 50c. lesson. SHAW MARTIN, No. 57 East 9th-st.

THE GREAT APPETIZER, HOP BITTERS.

BATHS.

VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS administered by the discoverer; rheumatism, debility, nervous disorders. No. 14 East 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
PARTHIA .... Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA .... Wednesday, Feb. 11, 6 A. M.
ABYSSINIA .... Wednesday, Feb. 18, 10:30 A. M.
BOTHNIA .... Wednesday, Feb. 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms, including a special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY ... Sat., Jan. 31, 7:30 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL .... Thursday, Feb. 5, noon.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL, Saturday, Feb. 14, 7:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA LIVERPOOL AND SUEZ CANAL.

The White Star Line steamer Oceanic will sail from Liverpool for Hong Kong direct early in March.

Passage tickets issued to principal points or for the round trip. Apply to R. J. CORTIS, Agent, No. 37 Broadway.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WISCONSIN .... TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA .... TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 3 A. M.
WYOMING .... TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 10 A. M.
MONTANA .... TUESDAY, March 2, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN .... TUESDAY, March 9, 3:30 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80 and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer MIKADO .... Thursday, Feb. 5, 1 P. M.
Steamer STATE OF INDIANA, Thurs., Feb. 12, 9 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF RICHMOND .... Saturday, Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER .... Thursday, Feb. 12, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Thursday, Feb. 19, noon.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Saturday, Feb. 28, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Thursday, March 4, 11:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Ethiopia ... Jan. 31, 4 P. M. | Devonia ... Feb. 14, 3 A. M.
Circassia ... Feb. 7, 2 P. M. | Bolivia ... Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Elysia ... Jan. 29, 7 A. M. | Victoria ... Feb. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
RHEIN .... Sat., Jan. 31 | MAIN .... Sat., Feb. 14
NECKER .... Sat., Feb. 7 | WESER .... Sat., Feb. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First Cabin $100
Second Cabin 60
Steerage 30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $27. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
AMERIQUE, B. JOUCLA .... Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE .... Wednesday, Feb. 18, 11 A. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER .... Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA ... Thurs., Jan. 29 | FRISIA ... Thurs., Feb. 12
WIELAND ... Thurs., Feb. 5 | HERDER ... Thurs., Feb. 19

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
SCHIEDAM .... Wednesday, Feb. 4
MAAS .... Saturday, Feb. 14
P. CALAND .... Wednesday, Feb. 25
1st Cabin, $65—$70; 2d Cabin, $45—$50; Steerage, $26.
H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st.
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO .... Tuesday, Feb. 10, noon.
Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING .... Saturday, Feb. 7, noon.
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA .... Monday, Feb. 16, noon.

For freight or general information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.
G. T. SEWALL, H. J. BULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43, North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. FLEETWOOD ... Sat., Jan. 31
GATE CITY, Capt. DAGGETT .... Wednesday, Feb. 4

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only), Thurs., Jan. 29
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (Havana & Mexico), Sat., Feb. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only), Thurs., Feb. 19
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana and Mexico), Sat., Feb. 21

These steamers are furnished with swinging berths in state-rooms, revolving chairs and small tables in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. Orleans Feb. 16 and March 8 for Vera Cruz via Sisal, Campeche, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE .... SAT., Jan. 31
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Capt. VAN SICE ... WED., Feb. 11
(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer CITY OF ATLANTA .... SATURDAY, Jan. 31
Steamer MORRO CASTLE .... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA FLORIDA.—STEAMER CITY OF AUSTIN leaves New-York Jan. 31, Fernandina Feb. 4. After this date steamers leave New-York every Friday, and Florida every Wednesday.
All particulars, Nassau pamphlets, &c., with
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or
R. W. PARSONS, Pier No. 20 E. R.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. SARATOGA .... Thursday, Feb. 5
S. S. NIAGARA .... Saturday, Feb. 14
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, ONE OR two young ladies to finish in vocal and instrumental music, French and German, (acquired in those countries;) is a graduate of Royal Academy, (certificated;) pupil of Lablache and Marras; Parisian, Italian, and American references. Address G. A. W., Box No. 114 Times Office.

A GREAT OFFER.—SPLENDID ORGANS, $30, $40, $50, $55, $65, $70 upward; 7-octave Pianos, $125, $130, $135; 7 1-3 do., $140, $150 upward, warranted; installments received; instruments to rent. HORACE WATERS & CO., 826 B'way, corner 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A COMPETENT young woman, or as good parlor-maid, in private family; understands waiting on ladies; can do up fine laces; willing to take turns. Call or address No. 13 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 119 East 46th-st., basement flat.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in private family; best City reference; City or country; willing and obliging. Call at No. 307 7th-av., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid and to assist with waiting or care of children; good reference. Address Chamber-maid, No. 692 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a girl as chamber-maid and waitress in private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th-av., in millinery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS competent chamber-maid; none but first-class private family need apply; three years' reference. Call at No. 1,258 Broadway, in the florist's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress in private family; best City reference. Seen, for two days, at No. 244 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress in small, quiet family; City reference. Call at No. 246 West 20th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—AS first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City references. Call at No. 318 East 24th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman; good City reference. Address H. J., Box No. 314 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman in a private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; understands all kinds of meats and soups; good marketer; good City and country reference. Call, for two days, at No. 249 West 30th-st., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; private family; superior bread and biscuit, soups, game, &c.; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 251 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO respectable girls in small private family, one as cook, washer, and ironer, other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 258 East 41st-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two together or separate; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as waitress and chamber-maid; to work between them; best City reference; private family. Call at No. 344 West 36th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; NO OBjection to assist with washing; to go out by the day, week, or month; good City reference. Call at No. 233 East 45th-st.

COOK.—BY A SOUTHERN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; receptions and parties a specialty; City reference from present and former employer. Address E. C., Box No. 303 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; do coarse washing; excellent baker; City, or short distance in country; best City reference. Call at No. 306 6th-av., third bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, FIRST class, in private family; thoroughly understands her business; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 337 East 22d-st., second flight, back.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, BAKER; ASsist or do washing of small private family; best City references. Address S. D., Box No. 263 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, respectable woman; good references. Call, for the day only, at present employer's, No. 23 East 55th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook, in a private family; good City reference. Address A. R., care Mrs. Flipp, No. 303 East 35th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND BAKER IN private family; all kinds of soups, side dishes and desserts; assist in washing if required; first-class City reference. Call at No. 227 East 39th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl lately landed; lived in good families in the old country; wages not as much as good home. Call at No. 223 West 35th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD baker; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from last employer; no cards. Call at No. 842 3d-av., ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 239 East 29th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in private family; best of City reference given. Seen, for two days, at No. 629 8th-av., in store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference. Call at No. 166 West 50th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Call, for two days, at No. 126 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN IN PRIVATE FAMILY; will do coarse washing and ironing; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 408 West 40th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN SMALL PRIvate family; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 429 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

COOK.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS COOKing all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; City reference. Call, two days, at No. 228 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; best references. Call, for two days, at No. 240 East 30th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant person as competent dress-maker, seamstress, and operator in private family; good City references. Call at No. 329 West 27th-st.

DRESS-MAKER. — EXPERIENCED; CUTS, fits, trims perfectly; makes over; by day, $1 25, or family seamstress and dress-maker by month. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker; cuts and fits perfectly; works by the day; City references. Call at No. 228 West 41st-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands all kinds of family washing and fluting; best City reference from last place; City or country. Address L. R., Box No. 250 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; the best City reference from last place; would assist with chamber-work. Address A. N., Box 226 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY THOROUGH COMPETENT laundress in private family; good references; highly recommended from last place. Seen, for two days, at No. 207 West 26th-st., Room No. 7.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress; willing to assist with chamber-work; City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 207 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH German Protestant; to one or two grown children, or wait on lady; speaks French; can do all kinds of family sewing; City reference. Address A., Box No. 254 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL, Protestant, as children's nurse; willing to make herself useful; references; no cards. Call at No. 99 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT INfant's nurse; bring up on bottle; takes charge of baby from monthly nurse; lady can be seen. Call at No. 136 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INvalid's nurse; has had several years' experience; best City reference. Call at No. 337 East 30th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG American girl in a private family; can sew by hand and on any machine. Call or address 113 West 30th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—GOOD CITY references. Call at No. 349 East 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress, and would take care of growing children; best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 265 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress; cuts, fits, and trims, and makes children's clothing; can be well recommended. Call at No. 272 3d-av.

WAITRESS. — BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as waitress; understands the care of silver and glass; good City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 11, third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving wines; can take a man's place; best City reference. Call at 232 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, No. 123 East 36th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, family washing and ironing at home; 75 cents and $1 dozen; Troy style. Address No. 327 West 38th-st., first floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; ladies' and family washing at home; fluting by machine or scissors, 75 cents a dozen. Call at No. 264 1st-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies' and gents' washing; good reference. Call at No. 233 West 28th-st., Room No. 2.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A COMPETENT BUTLER; WILL be disengaged the 2d of next month; City references given; only parties who keep a regular establishment and regular servants need answer this; residents at Newport preferred. Address Butler, No. 742 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; HAS served some of the first-class families in this City; understands raising young stock and poultry; can milk; has the best of City reference for capabilities. Address Competent, Box No. 300 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; UNderstands the care of horses and carriages in every respect; first-class City reference from last employer; is an experienced City driver. Address M. T., Box No. 252 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; ... reference for honesty, capability, and ... Address or call on John, at No. 2 ... 318 East 55th-st. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY YOUNG MAN, American born; strictly temperate; excellent hostler; careful driver; neat, active, willing; not afraid to work; well up to his business; wages moderate; best reference. Call or address J. M., No. 218 West 35th-st., ring three times.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman to go in the country; is willing and obliging, and can furnish excellent reference from late employer. Address Country, Box No. 264 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGlish-born Protestant; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; has always lived in the best of families; best of testimonials from last place. Address W. H. M., Box 307 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; married man, with small family; no objections to the country; has first-class City reference. Call or address W. G. K., at Mr. Brewster's, 47th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; no children; wife as cook or laundress; man as coachman and plain gardener; both perfectly understand their business; best references. Call or address Coachman, No. 419 East 17th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; IS A good careful driver; thoroughly competent; strictly sober and honest; will produce most excellent recommendations for the last 14 years. Address Coachman, No. 213 West 53d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man; is an excellent groom and careful driver; four years' recommendation from last employer. Address J. W., No. 105 King-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGH COACHMAN; will be recommended by the best families in the City; strictly sober habits. Call or address H., No. 57 West 18th-st., in the feed store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; good City and country reference. Call or address John, No. 16 East 29th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman; thoroughly understands fine horses, carriages, &c.; two years best City reference. Call or address R. N., at stables, No. 19 East 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—CAN MILK; UNderstands thoroughly the care and raising of stock; married, no children; wife a good cook and butter-maker. Address J. R., Box No. 209 *Times Office*.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY AN AMERican who has been 16 years with last employer; has thorough knowledge of fancy stock; first-class gardener in all its various branches. Address John Spencer, Box No. 222 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no incumbrance; has 20 years' experience in this country and England with greenhouses, graperies, farming, &c.; wife would take full charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; best City reference from last employer. Call or address Gardener, No. 343 East 25th-st.

GARDENER.—BY AN AGED PROFESSIONAL gardener, Protestant; married, no family; to take charge of a gentleman's place whose capability and character will bear investigation. Address Gardener, Post Office Box No. 45, Astoria, Long Island.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman; 20 years' experience at greenhouses, graperies and vegetables; is a thorough pruner and propagator; small family; good references; six years in last place; can milk. Address Livingston, Box No. 216 *Times Office*.

GARDENER.—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH GARdener, who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches; best of City reference from last employer. Address John Williams, Box No. 258 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A GERman and American gardener and coachman; married, but no family; reference given. Address or apply to Joseph Glasenhoffer, New-Utrecht, Long Island.

JANITOR.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant man and wife, without incumbrance, as janitor; is capable of repairing, &c.; best reference, or deposit if required. Address Janitor, Box No. 209 *Times Office*.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT IN A private family; two years and a half references from last employers; country preferred. Address, by letter, stating wages and privileges, H. S., Box No. 324 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business as a first-class butler; good City references. Address Butler, Box No. 271 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN private family; understands cleaning silver thoroughly; City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 296 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; can furnish good reference. Address J. G. R., No. 193 West 27th-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE CUISINIERE FRANCAISE désire se placer dans une famille privée. Miss Lawlor, No. 537 3d-av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE

HOFFMAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 113 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1880.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.

JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, OF LEADVILLE, COL., NO. 58 BROADWAY, ROOMS NOS. 12 AND 13, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share (par value $10) on the capital stock, payable on Saturday, Jan. 31, at the office of the company.

Transfer-books will close on Wednesday, Jan. 21, and reopen Monday, Feb. 2, 1880.

Statement of the Financial Condition of the Company.

Cash capital	$100,000 00
Dec. 1, 1879—Balance surplus account	33,651 80
Jan. 1, 1880—Net earnings for month of December	18,027 78
Total	$151,679 58
Dividend of 7½ cents per share, 200,000 shares	15,000 00
Leaving cash balance Jan. 1, 1880	$136,679 58

WM. B. ALLEN, Assistant Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1880.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, next. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopened on Feb. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable Feb. 2, prox., at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The transfer-books will close 20th inst., and remain closed until Feb. 3.

Jan. 7, 1880. GEO. H. ADAMS, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS.

The Board of Directors has declared the usual semi-annual dividend, payable Feb. 2, 1880.

E. B. FELLOWS, President.

JOSEPH W. DUBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR WATER AND MINING COMPANY, No. 31 Broad-street, New-York, Jan. 26, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

The Excelsior Water and Mining Company will pay a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS Per Share at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on Feb. 5. The transfer-books will close on the 31st inst.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17, 1880.

THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared dividend No. 7, of Twenty-five Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., New-York, 2d February, on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency.

Transfer-books close on the 20th inst., and reopen 3d proximo. W. H. LENT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD FIRST MORTgagage and Newtown and Flushing Railroad Coupons, both due Nov. 1, 1879, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., New-York, on and after Jan. 30, 1880. THOS. R. SHARP, Receiver Long Island Railroad Company.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 28, 1880.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 24, 1880.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
NET SURPLUS	300,404

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable Feb. 2, 1880, until which time the transfer-books will be closed. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1880.

GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAY COMPANY coupons due Feb. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner Wall and Broad sts., New-York.

CHAS. BABBIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. was declared, payable on demand.

LOUIS P. CARMAN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, Feb. 2, 1880. The transfer-books will be closed until the 3d proximo. By order

WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1880.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST OF THE Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds guaranteed by The Mercantile Trust Company, maturing Feb. 1, 1880, will be paid at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, Feb. 2. E. L. MONTGOMERY, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February next. [illegible] Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Important Financial Organization.

THE UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY,

NO. 61 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

EDWARD BATES DORSEY	PRESIDENT.
W. H. LAIDLAW	TREASURER.
S. A. WHEELWRIGHT	SECRETARY.
COUDERT BROS.	COUNSEL.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD BATES DORSEY	Mining Engineer.
J. C. BABCOCK	Treasurer Adams Express Company.
WM. H. GUION	of Williams & Guion's Steam-ship Line.
WM. FITT SHEARMAN	late Receiver and Treasurer Erie Railroad.
CHAS. M. FRY	President National Bank of New-York.
JONATHAN ODELL	Banker.
D. S. APPLETON	of D. Appleton & Co., Publishers.
ULYSSES S. GRANT, Jr.	Lawyer.
ARTHUR B. GRAVES	President St. Nicholas National Bank.
JAMES P. ROBINSON	Consulting Engineer, New-York.
GEORGE W. WARREN	New-York Life Insurance Company, Boston.
C. A. WHITTIER	of Lee, Higginson & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
JAMES D. FISH	President Marine National Bank.
H. HAVEMEYER	of Havemeyer, Eastwick & Co., Refiners.
A. F. WILLMARTH	Vice-President Home Fire Insurance Company.
WM. L. JENKINS, Jr.	of Wm. S. Nichols & Co., Bankers.
GEO. B. WEST	Commission Merchant.
THOMAS MANNING	Broker.
HENRY W. FORD	President National Bank of Republic.
EDWARD A. FLINT	Consulting Engineer, Boston, Mass.
A. FOSTER HIGGINS	United States Lloyd's Marine Insurance.
CHAS. L. PERKINS	of Perkins & Choate, Bankers.
L. A. GREENLEAF	of Power, Giddings & Co., Bankers, Boston, Mass.
J. BAKER	Vice-President of St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.
ARTHUR SEWALL	President Bath National Bank, Bath, Me.

This company has been organized to meet a growing want, both in this country and abroad, viz.: That mining properties offered to the public shall have the guarantee of responsible parties that they have received the most thorough investigation and examination by competent and reliable engineers, employed by them specially for that purpose, and the assurance that the property is yielding, and should continue to yield, for many years to come, regular dividends to investors from the actual earnings of the mines.

The names of the officers of this company afford ample security that what is promised will be certainly fulfilled. To avoid the possibility of personal liability or assessments, all organizations promoted by this company will be based on a nominal capital, far below actual value and subscription price, and the forms, &c., adopted will be under the most eminent legal advice.

The first property offered by the company with its full indorsement and recommendation is the SPRING VALLEY HYDRAULIC GOLD COMPANY, situated in Butte County, Cal., and consisting of two of the best gravel deposits in the country, with an ample supply of water, and a complete system of reservoirs and piping for working same. One of the properties forming the consolidation, in the last 70 days' work, cleaned up $80,791, which earnings will be largely increased under the present organization. All the reports on this property indicate that dividends amounting to a large percentage on the subscription value can be regularly maintained for a very long period. A contract for 15 years has been made with Prof. Edison, which will give a handsome return from the tailings, which have heretofore been wasted. For further information apply at the office of

THE UNITED STATES MINING INVESTMENT COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD BATES DORSEY, President.

PUBLIC SALE OF KINGSTON CITY BONDS.

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CITY HALL, In the City of Kingston, On FEB. 18, 1880, At 12 o'clock M. of that day,

$40,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON.

Being 6 per cent. semi-annual coupon bonds, payable in 1910, with option of payment after 10 years, of the denomination of $1,000, $500, and $100. Such bonds issued to pay off bonds falling due.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,

or 10 per cent. of bid down, and balance with interest, on or before March 1, 1880. A single bond will be offered, and the purchaser to have option of taking, at the rate of the bid, bonds to the amount of not exceeding $10,000.

THOMAS CORNELL,
President Board of Bank Presidents.

Dated Jan. 16, 1880.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R. Co.

Having sold a large proportion of the above Railway Bonds, we now offer the remainder at 90 and interest.

The mortgage covers the completed road and all the valuable and inexhaustible Coal and Lumber Lands owned by the company. This coal is pronounced the best steam coal ever discovered, and is the only Coking Coal found west of the Rocky Mountains. The company, by contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, has the exclusive sale of coal south of Salt Lake City. We can, from personal knowledge, fully recommend these bonds to investors.

H. P. DE GRAAF,
President Bowery National Bank.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
10 Wall-st., New-York.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The Purchasing Committee appointed under the agreement of 20th September, 1878, for the reorganization of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company desire to dispose of $600,000 of the first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds provided to be issued under said agreement. The bonds are secured by a purchase money mortgage to JOHN S. KENNEDY and SAMUEL SLOAN, Trustees; are dated 1st November, 1879, and have forty years to run from that date; interest payable 1st May and 1st November; both interest and principal are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness. The total issue of these bonds is only $5,624,000 on 519 miles of completed railroad, and further issues are limited to $10,000 per mile and only on completed railroad.

Sealed proposals addressed to the Purchasing Committee for the whole or any portion of the above bonds will be received at the office of J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 63 William-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 31st inst., when the proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders.

The committee reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Purchasing Committee.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk R. R. Co.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, DUE 1917.

Issued at $12,000 per mile of completed road; $10,000 cash per mile already paid in on stock subscriptions and expended in construction.

Principal and interest payable in New-York, coupons April and October.

We offer a balance of $500,000 of these bonds at 90 and interest, reserving the right to advance price without notice, and recommend them as a safe investment.

AMERMAN & BURWELL, Bankers,
NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 18 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Next door to the Stock Exchange.
UP-TOWN BRANCH, NO. 1149 BROADWAY, COR. 26TH-ST.

Connected by private telegraph and telephone.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Securities bought and sold for cash or on margin, strictly on commission.

Deposits received subject to check on demand; interest paid on all daily balances.

Our office being on the same floor, and next door to the Stock Exchange, insures the execution of orders the instant received. The senior partner attends the Board and gives this department his personal attention.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Holders of the Stock of this Company who are desirous of participating in the Scheme of Reorganization are hereby notified that they must deposit their stock with either of the following depositaries by the 1st of February next: Mechanics' National Bank, New Bedford; First National Bank, Utica; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, New-York, who will issue negotiable receipts for the same. The certificates should have power of attorney filled up and assigned to the Committee.

LOUM SNOW, Jr.,
FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
A. G. BROWER,
R. H. FISH,
E. A. V. POST, Chairman,
Reorganization Committee Flint & Pere Marquette Railway Co.

Dec. 27, 1879.

H. S. MARLOR,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

HAS FOR SALE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, INCOME BONDS, AND STOCK OF THE

OHIO CENTRAL R. R. CO.

ALSO,

PEORIA, DECATUR AND EVANSVILLE R. R. CO.'S SECURITIES.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Parties holding consolidated bonds with special land security wishing to sell their bonds will please communicate with

CLARK, POST, & MARTIN,
NO. 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

R. M. RAVEN & CO.,

Members of New-York Stock and Mining Exchanges,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

POST OFFICE BOX NO. 363. NO. 15 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all securities dealt in at the Exchanges, strictly on Commission, for Cash, or on Margin. Our office, adjoining the Stock Exchange, enables us to execute orders with dispatch. Mr. Raven attends personally in the Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits. Correspondence solicited.

A MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY of Tennessee, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 4th February next, at the office of Simon Sterne, (Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building,) No. 61 Wall-st., at 12 o'clock, to consider the subject of reorganization and resumption of business. A full meeting is desired.

JAMES A. ALEXANDER,
Chairman of the Stockholders' adjourned meeting.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILROAD STOCK.

By ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

NOTICE.

The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.

A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 82 BROADWAY, New-York, Jan. 19, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Jan. 31, at 3 P. M., and reopened Feb. 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1880.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1879:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	$3,699,066 53
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1879	1,671,981 91
Total amount of marine premiums	$5,371,048 44
No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1879, to 31st December, 1879	$3,875,101 26
Losses paid during the same period	$1,524,331 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	$840,736 77
The company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks	$8,875,558 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,307 900 00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	500,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,522,826 85
Cash in bank	231,455 16
Total amount of assets	$12,437,739 51

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1876 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 3d of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 40 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1879, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of May next.

By order of the Board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES,	HORACE GRAY,
CHARLES DENNIS,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
W. H. H. MOORE,	JOHN ELLIOTT,
LEWIS CURTIS,	ALEXANDER V. BLAKE,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	ROBT. B. MINTURN,
JAMES LOW,	CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
DAVID LANE,	GEORGE W. LANE,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,	EDWIN D. MORGAN,
A. A. RAVEN,	ROBERT L. STUART,
WM. STURGIS,	JAMES G. DE FOREST,
ADOLPH LEMOYNE,	FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,	CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
JOSIAH O. LOW,	WILLIAM BRYCE,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	WILLIAM H. FOGG,
ROYAL PHELPS,	PETER V. KING,
THOMAS F. YOUNGS,	THOS. B. CODDINGTON,
C. A. HAND,	HORACE K. THURBER,
JOHN D. HEWLETT,	WILLIAM DEGROOT,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,	HENRY COLLINS,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,	JOHN L. RIKER.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Third Vice-President.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1908.

Interest January and July.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's Iowa and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, exceed $15,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,279,432 preferred, and $15,404,261 of common stock.

PRESENT PRICE, 108½ AND INTEREST.

Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile of completed road.

Interest payable December and June. Principal payable 1909.

For sale at par and interest by

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Cedar sts., N. Y.

JOS. P. LLOYD. WM. C. McKEAN.

LLOYD & McKEAN,

NO. 48 WALL-STREET,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 20, 1880.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company has, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage, directed the issue of scrip for accrued interest on its Income and Land Grant Bonds from their registered date of issuance to July 1, 1879. This scrip will be issued to holders of bonds registered on the evening of Jan. 31, 1880, and will be deliverable on and after Feb. 16, following.

Registration and transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th of February, both inclusive.

GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, Treasurer.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF DEALING IN

STOCKS,

Should write to or call on the old Banking-house of

HOWES & COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
(Formerly HOWES & MACY.)

This house transacts a general Stock Commission business, with very large experience.

Interest allowed on deposits at 4 per cent., payable on demand.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CALIFORNIA AND CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA MINING COMPANIES.—Parties holding stock in either of these companies and wishing to be represented at a proposed meeting in this City are invited to send their names, &c., to WILLIAM WARD & CO., No. 32 Broadway, New-York, indorsed "Bonanza Meeting."

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY call on or write to JOHN PONDIR, No. 19 Broad-st. All stockholders please bring stock.

A.—NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND Railroad bonds and stock wanted. EDW. C. FOX & CO., No. 3 Wall-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 7 Pine-st., "a specialty."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED LUMBER business on Hudson River. Capital required, about $5,000. The yard and buildings will be rented or sold. W. H. WELLS, No. 67 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO REPRESENT A first-class publication in the mining interest. Only those with references address SILVER, Box No. 158 *Times Office*.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 179,393 ON BLEECKER-STREET SAVINGS BANK. Finder will return it to the bank.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 407,879, BANK FOR Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st. ... Payment stopped ... [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH-AV., CORNER 41ST-ST. — ELEgantly-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; also, single sunny bedroom, with board, for two or three gentlemen.

NO. 69 WEST 46TH-ST.—FOURTH-FLOOR room, with board, for gentleman in private family; best reference given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 741.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms on second story for gentleman and wife, with board.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 10TH.—HANDsomely-furnished, large fourth-floor front room for two; superior board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. WEST, NO. 242.—Nicely-furnished large rooms; terms reasonable; one upper room, two gentlemen, $10; superior board.

BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION ROOM to rent with board; also other rooms; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d-st.

NO. 42 WEST 34TH-ST.—DESIRABLE SECond-story front room, with first-class board. Sub-access.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—TWO LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooms; heat, gas, &c.; suitable for one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; reference. No. 245 West 26th-st.

NO. 234 WEST 38TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMEly and newly furnished rooms; grate fire; all modern improvements; references.

NO. 34 EAST 30TH-ST.—ONE SECOND-floor south room; also, fourth-floor room; suitable for gentlemen; references.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, TWO FURnished rooms, without board; location between 20th and 50th sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address E. S. C., Post Office Box No. 759.

ELECTIONS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE, NO. 129 BROADWAY.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1880.

At the regular annual election, held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Walter Tompkins, President; P. T. O'Brien, Vice-President; Gilbert J. Burnet, Treasurer; Nathan Peck, Secretary. Trustees—Thomas W. Adams, Robert L. Darragh, Henry Wilson, A. E. Briggs, J. S. Peck, Chas. Shultz, Jno. C. Doremus. Inspectors of Election—Wm. Otis Munroe, Edwin Dobbs, Wm. Brennan.

NATHAN PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 17, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 11:30 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed Jan. 19 to 29th, inclusive. By order of the board.

J. PARMLY, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF ELEVEN TRUSTEES OF THE SILVER ISLET CONSOLIDATED MINING AND LANDS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 52 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1880, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst.

EDWARD LEARNED, President.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE, AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:12 P. M.; Regular at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 1, 4, and 10 P. M.; Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited), 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M., daily; 9:40 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 10:40, 11:20 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

17 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after Jan. 18, 1880,

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (10 limited), 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 7, 7:35, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 1:45, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

Ticket offices, No. 526 and No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 8, 1879, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

9 A. M., Western and Northern Express, to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, Glen's Falls, and Rutland.

4 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal, via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and Southwest. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave Forty-second-Street Depot for Boston at 3, 8:05, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R. R.—3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R. R.—3, 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For New-York and New-England R. R.—3, 8:05 A. M., 11:35 P. M. For Newport—8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division—3, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 3:15, 10 P. M. For Boston and New-York Air Line R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For New-Haven and Northampton R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R. R.—8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R. R.—8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, MARCH 30, 1879.

Leave depot, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and Tunkhannock; 6:30 P. M., Night express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman Sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern Office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. —Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M., daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:18 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

TEACHERS.

ENGLISH LADY WISHES ENGAGEMENT; languages, mathematics; explains difficulties to backward pupils; prepares for college and normal examinations. Address DIPLOMA, No. 40 East 30th-st.

FRENCH LESSONS—BY A PARISIAN LADY; ... [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

EXTRA. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. EXTRA.

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.

J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 29, at 2 P. M.

will be given a

GRAND MATINEE BENEFIT,

in aid of the family of the late HENRY C. MOUNT, Fireman, who lost his life in the discharge of his duty at the fire at the Eighth-avenue car stables. This benefit is under the auspices of the Fire Department and the following gentlemen:

Edward Cooper,	Thurlow Weed,	John D. Lawson,
Alfred Wagstaff,	Lloyd Aspinwall,	C. F. Ulrich,
Sam'l D. Babcock,	Frederick Seward,	Thomas L. James,
William Remsen,	Elliot C. Cowdin,	M. T. McMahon,
Chas. K. Graham,	Douglas Taylor,	David L. Haight,
E. C. Benedict,	J. Searle Barclay,	Lispenard Stewart,
Jack. Van Schaick,	H. G. Chapman,	D. S. Appleton,
E. N. Tailer,	Samuel Hall,	F. A. Conkling.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Chairman.

C. F. ULRICH, Secretary and Treasurer.

The performance will commence with the second act of Mr. Bartley Campbell's famous play of THE GALLEY SLAVE, by kind consent of Messrs. R. G. Gilmore and Bartley Campbell, and with the aid of the following artists, who have generously volunteered: Miss Emily Rigl, Miss Lilly Glover, Miss Nellie Barbour, Mrs. C. Stoneall, Miss Nellie Ransome, Mr. Joseph Wheelock, Mr. G. H. Barr, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. F. S. Hartshorne, and Mr. John F. Hune.

After which will be presented, by consent of Messrs. John F. Smith and Mr. A. Mestayer, and with the generous co-operation of all the artists, the second act of the great popular success,

THE TOURISTS IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR.

Characters by Messrs. W. A. Mestayer, Aug. J. Bruno, M. J. Long, Will M. Bray, James Barton, Misses Rose Cooke, Ethel Lynton, Jennette Reifforth, and May Livingston.

The performance will conclude with the third act of Mr. Bartley Campbell's highly successful play of FAIRFAX, which will be presented by the Park Theatre Comedy Company, who will appear as volunteers by kind consent of Henry E. Abbey, Esq.

Characters by Messrs. Joseph G. Whiting, Fred. Robinson, Louis F. Barrett, W. J. Ferguson, W. F. Owen, Alfred Selwyn, Wm. Cullington, and F. E. Bond, and Misses Agnes Booth, Sidney Cowell, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Chester, and Little Elsie Barrett.

The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Geo. F. Bronson, have generously volunteered their services.

Mr. J. H. Haverly gives the use of the theatre, gas, &c., and all the attaches of the house both before and behind the curtain, have volunteered their services.

Tickets may be had at the box office of the Grand Opera-House and Haverly's Theatre, good for admission to either theatre.

Boxes may be had on application to Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, No. 54 South-street, Chairman of the committee, or to Major C. F. Ulrich, Treasurer, No. 144 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 29, at 2 P. M.

GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE for the BENEFIT OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN of HENRY C. MOUNT, fireman, killed while in discharge of his duty at the Eighth-avenue car stables, Nov. 25.

This benefit is under the auspices of the Fire Department and the following gentlemen:

Edward Cooper,	Thurlow Weed,	John D. Lawson,
Alfred Wagstaff,	Lloyd Aspinwall,	C. F. Ulrich,
Sam'l D. Babcock,	Frederick Seward,	Thomas L. James,
Wm. Remsen,	Elliot C. Cowdin,	M. T. McMahon,
Chas. K. Graham,	Douglas Taylor,	David L. Haight,
E. C. Benedict,	J. Searle Barclay,	Lispenard Stewart,
Jack. Van Schaick,	H. G. Chapman,	D. S. Appleton,
E. N. Tailer,	Samuel Hall,	F. A. Conkling.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Chairman.

C. F. ULRICH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. POOLE & DONNELLY furnish gratuitously the theatre and adjuncts.

Miss ADA CAVENDISH and COMPANY,
ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE COMPANY,
TONY PASTOR,
HARRIGAN AND HART,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
AND GROSSY'S ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

All represented by kindness of the various managers.

Doors open at 1:30; commence at 2 o'clock.

TICKETS ... ONE DOLLAR

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LABLANCHE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, JAN. 29, at 8,

LA SONNAMBULA.

MLLE. LABLANCHE	AMINA
MISS LANCASTER	LISA
SIGNOR LAZZARINI	ELVINO
SIGNOR GOTTSCHALK	RODOLPHO
MONS. LAFONTAINE	ALESSIO

Director of the Music ... Mr. S. BEHRENS.

TO-MORROW (Friday), Jan. 30,

POSITIVELY LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

SATURDAY (FAREWELL MATINEE), MIGNON. Mlle. LABLANCHE, Mlle. LITTA, Mlle. RICCI, Sig. LAZZARINI, Sig. GOTTSCHALK.

SATURDAY EVENING, Brooklyn Academy, CARMEN.

POPULAR PRICES—Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50 and $2, according to location. Family circle, 50 cents. Seats can now be secured at Box Office.

THE CHARITY BALL

OF 1880,

WILL TAKE PLACE

at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

Under the usual Management.

Boxes are in charge of Mrs. KINGSLAND, No. 116 5th-av.

A BOX AND TICKETS FOR THE CHARITY BALL FOR SALE AT TYSON'S THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 31.

THIRTY-FIFTH and LAST PERFORMANCE of Mr. BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S FAIRFAX.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.

THE WEDDING MARCH.

Produced under the personal supervision of the author, Mr. W. S. GILBERT.

Seats can be secured by Bell's telephone.

VALE'S POPULAR CHICKERING HALL SERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,

CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr.,

in a programme of choice selections, which will be published in this paper on Friday. Reserved seat tickets, 50 and 75 cents, at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union-square. Feb. 2, Mr. A. P. BURBANK. Feb. 9, Mr. CHARLES ROBERTS, Jr.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY.

HARRIGAN & HART ... Proprietors.

STANDARD COMEDY THEATRE.

Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinées,

MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.

ARCHERY.

SPRING MEETINGS AT GEBHARD'S,
5th-av. and 45th-st.
Subscriptions of private classes received.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
At his residence, No. 681 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Send for circular.

AT TRENOR'S, BROADWAY AND 32D-ST. Pupils can begin and attend any day or evening. Ladies and gentlemen practice Friday evening, 8:30.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY introduces to colleges, schools, and families professional teachers, graduates of the leading European and American colleges, universities, and conservatories, as lecturers, professors, principals, assistants, tutors, and governesses.

Parents wishing thoroughly-educated and reliable gentlemen as tutors to travel or remain abroad with their sons while studying in European universities, can rely on making satisfactory engagements.

City families wishing tutors or governesses for special instruction, one or two hours daily, promptly suited. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, No. 23 Union-square.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. STUDIO, GYMNASIUM, KINDERGARTEN. SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS. 21 & 23 West 32d-st., bet. B'way & 5th-av., N. Y. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

MRS. PARKS'S SEMINARY,

New-Brunswick, N. J.

New term opens Feb. 2. Careful instruction in English and French, and the personal care of the Principal will be given to twelve family pupils.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., Reopens Jan. 7. Civil engineering, chemistry, classics, and English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

NO. 148 MADISON-AV.—MRS. ROBERTS AND Miss WALKER'S School for Young Ladies and Little Girls. Second term begins Feb. 1. Special attention given to the primary department.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sing Sing, N. Y., second half year begins Feb. 1. The Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

BOYS UNDER SIXTEEN—YONKERS, N. Y.—Thorough teaching, kind care, low rates; established 1852. BENJAMIN MASON.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 607 5TH-AV.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and little girls, No. 13 West 45th-st. BOYS' DEPARTMENT, separate, continued as usual.

NO. 29 EAST 33D-ST.—SCHOOL FOR CHILdren of both sexes; music; languages taught; cash $1 per week.

$60 PER QR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes. Opens its Winter session Jan. 5. Send for Catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

AT PORT CHESTER, (N. Y.,) MILITARY INSTITUTE the next term will commence Feb. 1.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES D. LAKEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles D. Lakey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and a certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1880, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1880.

ja29-law3wTh* SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.: At Newark, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1880.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ADAM AXT, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. ... [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway and 30th-st.

The only theatre under the management of MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.

EVERY NIGHT at 7:45.

The new musical comedy by RICHARD GENEE, FRED WILLIAMS and AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled THE

ROYAL MIDDY.

In which Miss Catherine Lewis, Miss May Fielding, Miss Ada Rehan, Mr. Alonzo Hatch, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. Charles Leclercq, Mr. Hart Conway, will appear in connection with a Chorus of Sixty Voices, and a unique Living Chess Board of 32 Children.

ROYAL MIDDY MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

, Seats may be secured for A MONTH in advance.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE.

Every evening, during the entr'actes of THE ROYAL MIDDY, Mr. A. H. PEASE, the eminent pianist, will perform his favorite arrangement of "Mignon" and the "Sweet By and By," on one of HAINES'S SUPERB PIANOS, in the spacious foyer of this theatre.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EXTRA.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3,
(and until further notice,)
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

ABBEY'S
HUMPTY-DUMPTY
and
SPANISH STUDENTS.

ABBEY & HICKEY ... Proprietors.

200 ARTISTS. 200

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WONDERS AND SENSATIONS.

ADMISSION ... 50 CENTS.

Reserved seats, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.
Gallery, 25c.

Reserved seats at Matinees, 50c. and $1.

Admittance for children (under 12 years) to Matinee only, 25c.

Begins Evenings at 8; matinees at 2 P. M. sharp.

Sale of seats open Friday, Jan. 30, at 9 A. M.

GRAND CONCERT OF SCOTTISH MUSIC

under the patronage of the ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY of the State of New-York, in aid of the fund for the erection of a STATUE OF ROBERT BURNS in Central Park.

STEINWAY HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock.

Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Soprano.
Miss A. HENNE, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE WERRENRATH, Tenor.
Mr. W. H. BECKETT, Bass.
Mr. ROBERT THALLON, Jr., (who has kindly volunteered,) Accompanist.

GILMORE'S MILITARY BAND.

At intermission, Pipe-Major WILLIAM CLELAND (piper to the St. Andrew's Society,) will play a choice selection of fine old Scotch airs, strathspeys, reels, &c.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

Tickets for sale at all the leading music stores, at the offices of the Scottish-American Journal, and at the Caledonian Hall, and by the members of the St. Andrew's Society.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. A. M. PALMER.

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

THE FALSE FRIEND. GRAND SUCCESS of Mr. EDGAR FAWCETT'S PLAY THE FALSE FRIEND.

Characters by Mr. CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., Mr. H. COURTAINE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. WALDEN RAMSAY, Mr. LYSANDER THOMPSON, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, Mr. H. F. DALY, Mr. ALFRED BECKS, Miss SARA JEWETT, Mrs. E. J. PHILLIPS, Miss ELLIE WILTON, Miss IDA VERNON, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, and Miss SARAH COWELL.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30. BEGINS AT 8.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

LAST THREE NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEE OF Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his present series of representations.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE will be presented Boucicault's Comedy of LONDON ASSURANCE.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK ... as ... DAZZLE.

Friday evening, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Saturday evening, MY AWFUL DAD.

Last Appearance at Present of MR. LESTER WALLACK.

On MONDAY, Feb. 2, MR. DION BOUCICAULT will appear in the favorite Irish play THE SHAUGHRAUN, which will be presented with NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

The principal parts by the artists for whom the characters in this most successful play were originally designed and written. Mr. Boucicault being engaged to perform at the Royal Adelphi Theatre, London, in April, this present engagement is limited to a few nights.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NEW COMPANY.

E. G. GILMORE ... Lessee and Manager.

Pictorial and Musical Production of the intensely interesting five-act comedy-drama, by Bartley Campbell,

THE GALLEY SLAVE,

With a BRILLIANT NEW CAST. Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss LILLY GLOVER, Mr. JOSEPH WHEELOCK, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 2. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, either 50c. or 25c. extra; family circle, 25c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. SECOND MONTH.

JOHN T. FORD ... Lessee and Manager.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

D'OYLEY CARTE'S LONDON OPERA COMPANY IN GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LAST AND GREATEST SUCCESS, THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

Produced under the personal supervision of THE AUTHOR AND COMPOSER.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

The public are cautioned against ticket speculators.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Cor. of 14th-st. & 6th-av.

J. H. HAVERLY ... Proprietor and Manager.

Last two weeks of Mr. John F. Smith's famous company in THE TOURISTS IN THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR.

Whose engagements compel them to close in New-York while still drawing

IMMENSE AUDIENCES.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

Box-office always open.

BROADWAY OPERA-HOUSE.

Between 30th and 31st sts.

LAST WEEK of J. S. Crossy's AMERICAN COMIC OPERA COMPANY, acknowledged to be the most complete organization now before the public.

Every evening. Wednesday and Saturday matinées.

MADAME ANGOT'S DAUGHTER.

Prices, 50c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.

YOUNG APOLLO CLUB OF NEW-YORK,
and
Mr. J. S. BURDETT,
READER AND IMPERSONATOR,
THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 8 P. M.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Gurley's, 23d-st. and 4th-av.; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

IMPERIAL PARISIAN CIRCUS,

At the New-York Aquarium, Broadway and 35th-st.

THIRD WEEK, and complete change of programme.

Return of Mr. ROBERT STICKNEY.

First time of the equestrian afterpiece,

JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.

Admission to all, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

LAST WEEK OF THOMPSON-STREET FLATS. THE HARDBACK FAMILY. THE SKIDS ARE OUT TO-DAY. Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2. — OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH-ST.

STANDARD THEATRE. B'WAY & 33D-ST.

LAST WEEK OF RICHMOND and VON BOYLE in OUR CANDIDATE.

MONDAY, FEB. 2, RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY in HOBBIES.

NEW-YORK SKATING RINK.

Madison-av., 58th and 59th sts.

ARTIFICIAL ICE. ALWAYS SKATING.

Concerts every afternoon and evening.

Open from 8 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MR. SAWYER WILL CONDUCT A SPECIAL meeting for prayer, in connection with the "Cooper Union" Sunday Evening Gospel services, in parlors of Y. M. C. A., corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., this Thursday, at 3:30 P. M., to continue one hour. Everybody invited.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—REGULAR MEETing 8 o'clock P. M., 5th February, No. 24 Cooper Union. NATHAN C. ELY, President.

C. McK. Loeser, Recording Secretary.

STEAM-BOATS.

$1 TO BOSTON FIRST CLASS,
VIA THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE.

The elegant steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND leave daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.

Special limited tickets between New-York and Boston, via this line, good ONLY for the trip for which they are sold, as specified on their face, $1.

PROVIDENCE LINE—FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 4 P. M.

ONE DOLLAR TO BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER LINE for special limited tickets; magnificent steamers OLD COLONY and NEWPORT leave New-York daily, excepting Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st.; leave Brooklyn 4 P. M., Jersey City, 4:20 P. M., via the Annex.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 35 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH. ... [illegible]

AN INSANE WOMAN KILLED

BLOODSHED IN THE "RETREAT" ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

MARIA OTTNER POUNDED TO DEATH WITH A WOODEN PAIL BY ONE OF HER CRAZY ROOM-MATES—ONE NURSE IN CHARGE OF 200 DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The "Retreat" is one of the buildings on Blackwell's Island in which lunatics are confined. It is a gloomy-looking stone building, and in it are kept about 200 insane women who are likely to become excited and noisy. The rooms or cells are, of course, small, but in some of them, if not all, three insane patients sleep. It is the custom on Blackwell's Island to put all these 200 excitable, insane inmates of the "Retreat" under charge of a single female nurse, who is "assisted" by two women from the Work-house. How well this system works of putting three lunatics in a small room, 200 in the building, and all under the care of one woman nurse, is shown by a homicide which took place in one of the rooms of the "Retreat" early on Saturday morning, the facts of which first came to light yesterday. The one nurse in charge of the 200 lunatics on Friday night was a Mrs. Stevens. At about 5:30 o'clock on Saturday morning she heard a great racket in the cell occupied by Maria Ottner, Julia Christ, and one other patient. Mrs. Stevens hurried to the cell, opened the door, and found the lunatics engaged in a fierce rough-and-tumble fight. Maria Ottner was standing by Julia Christ's bed, with blood streaming from her head and face. Julia had in her hand a small wooden pail, with which she had been pounding her fellow-lunatic. The nurse rushed between the crazy women and succeeded in separating them, and then telegraphed for the doctor. Maria Ottner was found to be very badly hurt, and was taken to the hospital ward. She lay unconscious until after 7 o'clock on Monday evening, when she died. Yesterday, about noon, Dr. MacDonald, the physician in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, went before Coroner Ellinger and made the following statement:

"On Saturday last, at 10 o'clock P. M., I was notified by one of the assistant physicians that Maria Ottner, an inmate of the institution for the past two years, had been struck on the head with a small wooden pail by another patient, Julia Christ, at 5:30 A. M. She had been removed to the hospital ward, and when I found her at the place named she presented the right eye black and a contusion of the scalp. She was unconscious. Deceased was an inmate of the 'Retreat,' one of about 35 patients in the same hall. She slept in the same room with two others, one of whom was Julia Christ. *The character of the patients in the 'Retreat' is usually* excitable and noisy, but not violent. There are about 200 patients altogether in the 'Retreat,' and they are in charge of 11 nurses in the day-time and only one at night, who is assisted by two Work-house women. I am only temporarily in charge of the Blackwell's Island Asylum, and have been for two months past. When I was given charge of the same I divided my time and attention as equitably as possible between the Ward's Island and Blackwell's Island asylums. I left Blackwell's Island at 6 P. M. on the 23d inst., and returned at noon of the 24th; remained until Monday and returned on Tuesday. The deceased died at 7:30 P. M. on Monday. She had been in a feeble condition, suffering from chronic diarrhea, for several months past, and was very filthy in her habits. The cause of death was extravasation of blood on the brain, producing compression. On investigating the affair, I was told by the night nurse, Mrs. Stevens, that she heard the sound of blows coming from the room. On entering she found the deceased fighting with other patients. The woman Christ had the pail in her hand. She separated them and telegraphed for the doctor. Deceased was standing by the bed of Julia Christ."

A TIMES reporter went over to the Lunatic Asylum to try and get a more detailed account of the murder than was given in Dr. MacDonald's statement. Dr. Hinkley was found acting as Superintendent in the absence of Dr. MacDonald, who was not on the Island. Dr. Hinkley said he had no authority to permit the reporter to visit the "Retreat," nor could he be allowed to have a talk with the one female nurse who had charge of the 200 inmates of the "Retreat" on Friday night and witnessed the fight, which ended in homicide. The Doctor was firm in his refusal to act without orders from some one higher than he in authority. Finally, he consented to communicate with Dr. MacDonald by telegraph, asking the latter whether the reporter could see Mrs. Stevens. After one hour's absence Dr. Hinkley returned and said that Dr. MacDonald had sent word that representatives of the press must get their information from the Commissioners.

"Where is Dr. MacDonald?" Dr. Hinkley was asked.

"He is on Ward's Island," was the Doctor's answer, and the reporter hurried to Ward's Island, where the Male Lunatic Asylum is situated, in quest of him. Dr. Washburne, chief assistant physician on that island, said that Dr. MacDonald had not been there in the afternoon at all, and that he [Dr. Washburne] had received Dr. Hinkley's message, and sent word in reply that the Doctor was not on Ward's Island. The rule requiring all information to be filtered through the Commissioners before being given to the reporters had been in force, Dr. Washburne said, for a long time, and there was no use in trying to get any news except through them. The next thing was to see one of the Commissioners, and the reporter found Mr. Townsend Cox at his home in Fourth-avenue. Mr. Cox declared that he knew nothing at all about the case except what Commissioner Brennan had read to him from an evening paper. *He saw no reason, he said,* why the reporter should not see everybody and everything about the homicide, for he was sure he had nothing to conceal.

"Then," said the reporter, "will you give me a permit to go back to the Island and see Mrs. Stevens?"

"Oh, no," answered the Commissioner. "I wouldn' give the permission without laying the matter before the full board." Mr. Cox could not be persuaded to change his opinion.

Dr. Hinkley was asked at the asylum how large the cell is in which the three fighting lunatics slept. He showed one small and one comparatively large room in the main building, and said the room in the "Retreat" was "between the two" in size. This would make the sleeping apartment of the three crazy women a room about 12 by 10 feet, as near as the reporter could judge. This was the only information the Doctor would give. He even declined to permit the reporter to examine Maria Ottner's commitment papers, or to look over the books to see when and whence she came to the asylum.

The body of the murdered woman was taken to the Morgue, in this City. Coroner Ellinger has summoned a jury, and they will view the body to-day. It is probable that the inquest will be adjourned until next week, when it is understood Coroner Ellinger proposes to make a searching investigation into the methods of the institution which places one female nurse in sole charge of 200 excitable insane women.

THE NEW RAILROAD TO NEW-HAVEN.

The New-York, Connecticut, and Eastern Railroad Company has been organized in this City by the election of the following Directors and officers: President—George L. Clark, of Providence; Vice-President—Amos M. Kidder, of New-York; Treasurer—Cornelius V. Sidell, of New-York; Directors—S. Landa, Francis W. Ford, Sheldon Collins, H. Walter Webb, James S. Leeds, Charles D. Ingersoll, H. O. Hepburn, H. R. McElligott, and David Lydig. The object of the company is to build a road from this City to New-Haven, through the towns of Greenwich, Stamford, Darien, Norwalk, Westport, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, Huntington, Milford, Orange, and others. A union will be made with the Derby Road at Allingtown, two miles from New-Haven. The survey has been made. The total length of the road will be somewhat over 48 miles, and its estimated cost, exclusive of rolling stock, is $6,000,000. The capital of the company is $4,000,000. It is organized under the general railroad act passed by the Connecticut Legislature as a sort of compromise for the defeat of the "parallel railroad" scheme for which the gentlemen who are interested in the present project made such a long and stubborn fight in opposition to the New-York and New-Haven Company. According to the survey the projected line runs far enough in the interior of Connecticut to avoid crossing any navigable streams, and there will consequently be no necessity to apply to that State for permission to erect bridges. It is intended to proceed with the construction of the road as soon as possible.

THE NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE.

Corporation Counsel Whitney sent a decision to the Dock Commissioners yesterday in reference to the application of certain parties for permission to build a bridge over the Harlem River at River-street, near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, connecting the Metropolitan Elevated Railway with the West Side and Yonkers Railway upon plans recently published in THE TIMES. He says that if the bridge is built in accordance with plans approved by the Rapid Transit Commissioners, the Dock Department ought to give its consent to the construction. A communication was received by the Dock Commissioners at their meeting from counsel for Mrs. Fannie Barnes, stating that she owns part of the property between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fifth streets, which is claimed by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and she therefore objects to any action being taken on the application of the railroad company for permission to improve the land between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-second streets along the river front.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

COMPREHENSIVE SUGGESTIONS BY MERCHANTS AS TO WHAT IS NEEDED.

The various commercial bodies in this City have received copies of a joint report of the New-England Shoe and Leather Association, the Boston Merchants' Association, and the Boston Grocers' Association, containing suggestions for a new national bankrupt law, the more important of which are here given: Registers to have fixed salaries and no fees; to be as few in number as possible; to be subject to their District Judges, and to exercise judicial functions. Clerks to have fixed salaries and no fees, and to perform the duties heretofore performed by District Court Clerks regarding bankruptcy matters in addition to their other duties. Special Deputy Clerks to have fixed salaries and no fees. Creditors to the amount of less than $50 not to be reckoned in determining a majority of creditors, when the total indebtedness is less than $10,000; when it exceeds that sum, creditors to the amount of less than $150 to be excluded. The chief provisions of the English Bankruptcy act of 1869 regarding "Committees of Inspection" to be adopted, such committees to be chosen by six-tenths in value and three-tenths in number. Supervisors, with fixed salaries and no fees, to be appointed, not exceeding one in every judicial district, whose duty it shall be to examine quarterly in person the accounts of each Register in their districts; to meet once a year as a "National Board of Bankruptcy Supervisors," to determine the size, form, and substance of all blanks used in bankruptcy proceedings, and to furnish the same gratuitously to all persons desiring them; Trustees to take the place of Assignees; preferred and priority creditors to have no voice in their selection; compensation to be such as may be allowed by the Creditors' Committee of Direction; no fees; their powers to be limited and their administration controlled and directed by the same committee and by the Supervisor. Petitions for adjudication to be made by at least three creditors whose provable debts amount to at least $250, or by a single creditor of not less than one-tenth of the total indebtedness. Acts of bankruptcy to include the case of a person who fails to dissolve an attachment for $250 or over within 14 days after service of process, and that of an insolvent person whose estate or any part thereof shall be seized on execution for debt of $250 or over. Exemptions to be uniform in every State, regardless of State laws. Compositions to be encouraged, so as to avoid the delay and costs of bankruptcy. Upon filing of petition for composition, the Register to become temporary Receiver of the debtor's property or business. The creditors as soon as practicable to appoint managers, not exceeding five, who are to ascertain the indebtedness and appraise the property of the debtor. The Register to require full information from the latter, as in a case of bankruptcy, and formally to examine him in presence of the creditors at least five days before the creditors' meeting for action upon "resolution of composition." This to require three-fourths in value and in number of all creditors then proved. Confirmation of composition to be perfected not earlier than 15 days after resolution meeting, and by not less than three-fourths in value and number of all the creditors. Settlements to be made on the basis of net cash, from not later than 60 days from date of "resolution of composition." Deferred settlements to be secured by property or names satisfactory to the Register and managers for at least three-fourths the amount. Minority creditors not joining in aid of the composition not to be bound by its terms. All proceedings, from first meeting for action on resolution of composition to payment of creditors, to be consummated within 60 days. Powers of attorney in composition matters to be special for such purposes only. Debtor to pay entry fee of $50, and creditor's expenses. Discharge of debtor in composition to have the same effect as discharge in bankruptcy. Fraudulent preferences and conveyances to be void if made within six months previous to petition for adjudication. Contingent liabilities for rents reserved under leases to be provided for as enacted by chapter 245, Massachusetts Statutes of 1879. Discharge to be had, 1, within 30 days after first meeting, when the bankrupt is blameless; 2, when the bankrupt's estate has paid 50 per cent; 3, when the estate is closed by consent of four-tenths of the creditors in number and value, on a certificate of Trustee, Committee of Direction, Judge, or Register, that the bankrupt has acted honestly and in good faith. The Government to receive compensation as follows: Fifty dollars on filing of every petition, and 1 per cent. of any surplus assets after payment of priority claims and expenses of settlement.

THREE WORCESTER BOYS.

STOPPED ON THE EVE OF A BLOODY EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Daniel Boyle, aged 13; Louis Meyer, aged 12, and Frank Cole, aged 11, who ran away from their homes in Worcester, Mass., last Monday, to go West and fight the Indians, were locked up at Police Head-quarters yesterday. The officer who arrested them, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, asked them what they were doing out at that late hour. Boyle said that he had been to fetch some oysters for his mother, who was sick. He had a large tin can filled with cooked oysters in his hand. The officer asked him where he lived and he said in Eighth-street between First and Sixth avenues. The officer escorted the trio to the East Thirty-fifth-Street Police Station, where they gave their names and ages as above. Frank Cole, the youngest of the three, said that he had been an errand boy in Tenny's drug store in Worcester, Mass., and that on Monday last he stole $12 from the money-drawer in his employer's store, and with Boyle and Meyer started for this City en route for the far West. They went by rail from Worcester to Boston, and thence came to this City by the boat, landing here on Tuesday morning. On the person of Cole was found a revolver, a song-book, a pocket-book containing $8 25 in money, and a large clasp knife. Boyle was supplied with two revolvers and a large can of oysters, he having charge of the Commissariat Department. Meyer was found in possession of a revolver, a lot of fishing lines and hooks, with which they were to supply themselves with food during their journey after the Utes, and a quantity of smoking and chewing tobacco. The lads were taken before Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters, yesterday, when it was learned that Cole was an orphan, and that he boarded with Mr. Tenny, his employer. Mr. Walling notified the parents of Boyle and Meyer, and received an answer from Mr. Meyer that he would come on after his boy.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND.

THE THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS SOLD AT 10 PER CENT.

The third mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey Midland Railway held by the Paterson pool were deposited on Tuesday with the First National Bank of this City, and yesterday afternoon Mr. William O. McDowell concluded his bargain with the pool, according to the terms reported in THE TIMES of Tuesday, taking the lot at 10 per cent. cash. He also secured the bonds held by the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, and thus acquired control of upward of $400,000 of this class of bonds. It was this pool which began the suit in chancery to secure the recognition of these bonds on a par with the first mortgage bonds, and which was pressing the appeal to the New-Jersey Court of Errors. It is part of the bargain made by Mr. McDowell that he succeeds to all rights the pool may have in this appeal, which he may press or discontinue, as he pleases. This eliminates a very important factor from the problem of reconstructing the road. The claims filed with the Receivers, and duly proved, amounting to about $17,000, constitute another lien on the road, it is claimed, which the Reconstruction Committee are desirous of getting out of the way, but they can doubtless buy them up at not more than the third mortgage bonds have brought. The committee now claim to have about 95 per cent. of the first mortgage bonds of the road, and the indications are that they will soon be in a position to control all the interests and to allow the sale to take place. The New-Jersey bondholders with great unanimity favor the election of Receiver Hobart to the Presidency, on account of the signal ability he has shown in the management of the road since he has had charge of it.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The decoration of the Academy of Music for the charity ball, which takes place there this evening, began early this morning. A balcony will be erected at the back of the stage, the hand-rail supporting vases of growing plants and exotic flowers. The scenery in the background is to represent a river and a grove in the distance. Flanking the table of the Reception Committee, which will be in the centre of the stage, will be arbors covered with vines and blossoms, while rustic benches will add to the picturesque effect. The word "Charity," emblazoned in gas jets, will be suspended at the back of the stage, above the rustic balcony, and large urns of growing plants and ferns will form a border to the dancing platform. The proscenium boxes and the first, second, and third rows of balcony boxes and a large number of tickets have been sold. Among those who have bought boxes are Mr. W. W. Astor, Mrs. D. F. Appleton, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, Mayor Cooper, Mrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, Mrs. William G. Choate, August Belmont, S. D. Babcock, Henry Clews, Judge Noah Davis, Mrs. J. W. Drexel, and Judge Freeman J. Fithian.

THE WATER-COLOR EXHIBITION.

Monday morning next, the rooms of the National Academy of Design will be open for the public inspection of the thirteenth annual exhibition of the Water-Color Society. A private view will be granted to the press and to artists on Friday night, and on Saturday evening the usual reception will be held, to which the friends and acquaintances of the exhibitors will be admitted by ticket. The catalogue of this year's exhibition will contain the array of outline pictures now become a customary feature in the arrangements of the society. A good show of water-colors is promised.

SHEPHERD COWLEY'S FOLD

HIS LITTLE FLOCK TESTIFYING AGAINST HIM.

CHILDREN WHO WERE WHIPPED BY COWLEY—HOW THE HUNGRY INMATES WERE FED—THE SHEPHERD WANTS NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

The inquiry into the management of the Shepherd's Fold was continued yesterday morning before Judge Donohue in the court-room of the Supreme Court, General Term. The court-room was crowded with persons interested in the case. Ten of the children taken from the Shepherd's Fold were present—seven girls and three boys. They looked pleased with their present condition, and their faces bore evidences of recent good living. They wore pretty frocks, and hats and jackets, given to them since they left the guardianship of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cowley. The Rev. Mr. Cowley and his wife did not appear. They were represented by Mr. William M. Fullerton. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was represented by Mr. Lewis L. Delafield.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Fullerton, who said his side was willing to close the case, and would consent to the court making an order giving the children into the custody of any persons it might select.

Mr. Delafield opposed the motion. He thought the court would feel called upon to carry the investigation to its legitimate conclusion for its own information.

Mr. Fullerton—What will be accomplished by further proceedings? Time will only be wasted, the names of persons who should be protected will be brought into question, and facts will be brought out which might better not be made public.

Mr. Delafield—At the time the examination was begun Mr. Cowley said he courted the fullest investigation, but now he asks to have the investigation stopped. He does not come here in a spirit of penitence, and there is no reason for extending any favor to him.

Mr. Fullerton said that the public good demanded that this examination should not be continued.

Judge Donohue said he would leave it to the judgment of counsel whether they would close the inquiry at once or carry it to the end. Mr. Delafield settled the controversy by calling Lizzie Hunter, a bright child, who gave her testimony clearly and with spirit. She said she was 12 years old, and had lived with Mr. Cowley ever since she could remember, except during a short period when *the Fold was temporarily broken up. She then* lived with Mrs. Skinner, in Sixtieth-street, and attended a school in Fifty-seventh-street. One day, as she was leaving school to go to her dinner, Mrs. Cowley met her, and, taking her tightly by the arm, said: "I want you to go home with me. I will make you a new dress so that you can go to a picnic." Mrs. Cowley's grasp hurt her, Lizzie said, and, as she began to cry, a crowd gathered around them. She did not want to go with Mrs. Cowley, who, however, disregarded her protests, and, putting her into a car, took her back to the Fold.

"How did you like it at the Fold?" asked Mr. Delafield.

"I didn't like it at all. I ran away three times. Once I went to the Home for the Friendless. I was talked back each time."

"Did Mr. Cowley ever whip you?"

"Yes, Sir; he held me on the floor, between his legs, and whipped me with a switch."

"What did you do at the Fold?"

"I scrubbed, and did the dirty work—took out dirty clothes, and ashes, and other things. I saw Mr. Cowley strike Emma Bowman, and break a sky-rocket over her back. I saw him beat John Campbell and the other boys. I heard Emma Bowman tell Mrs. Cowley that the boys came down into their room at night, and she replied, 'Go away; that's all nonsense.'"

The next witness was Fanny McCurdy, a tall girl of 15 years, badly afflicted with strabismus. She said she had been with Cowley for 10 years. She was employed at the Fold in cleaning, washing, and cooking, and also had to attend the furnace. It was part of her duty, furthermore, to iron the clothing of Mr. and Mrs. Cowley. She slept in the nursery with the children. No night-clothing was furnished the little children. When any of them were sick witness had to sit up and care for them, because Mrs. Cowley never did. Describing the fare given to herself and her associates, the overworked little drudge said: "For breakfast and supper we had bread and water, and one teaspoonful of condensed milk for each of us. For dinner we had soup made of beans or peas, or corn-meal and water. On Monday we had corn-meal; Tuesday, peas; Wednesday, beans; Thursday, peas; Friday, beans; Saturday, peas, and Sunday, beans. The bread was black, and there were two loaves of it for all the children at each meal. The poultry we got Thanksgiving and Christmas was a donation. I got up at 5 o'clock and went to bed at 9. I had an hour to myself between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Cowley locked me up on the top floor last Spring and fed me with bread and water. The first night I slept on the bare floor. After that they brought me a straw mattress. Mr. Cowley often beat me. One Sunday about four weeks ago, after he had been to church, he hit me across the back with a poker. Charley Fox had told him something about me. Without giving me time to answer he took the poker and hit me with it as hard as he could on the shoulder. I ran up stairs, and he came after me, but he did not follow me when I ran into the dressing-room. My shoulder was swollen by the blow, and the swelling lasted several days. He once struck me because he said I had not ironed his shirts right. At another time he broke a cane on my head. He cut my head, and the blood flowed over me so that they had to give me clean clothing. After that I was locked up and fed on bread and water. *I have seen Mr. Cowley beat Emma* Bowman. When the *State Board of Charities* investigated the Fold three years ago Mrs. Cowley sent me away to school, and I was not a witness. Mrs. Lowell wanted me to be a witness. The children sometimes came to me for food, and I gave it to them when I could, but generally I couldn't give them any. Sometimes they begged in the streets for something to eat. John McAllister ran away, but was brought back, and Mr. Cowley told me to whip him and put him under the shower-bath, but I didn't do it. No lights were allowed in the bedrooms, and when any of the children were sick and we were watching them we had to sit in the dark."

Bessie Lawrence, a diffident child of 14 years, was the next witness. She had been at the Fold 11 years. She had to do the up-stairs work—scrub the floors and make the beds. She also took care of the sick children, and sometimes had to sit up all night and nurse them. The Fold was broken up three years ago and she went to live with Mrs. Skinner, in Sixtieth-street. She then went to a public school. One day Mrs. Cowley met her near the school-house and took her to the Shepherd's Fold in the same way as she took Lizzie Hunter. The novel experience of testifying in court made the little girl very nervous. She gave her testimony with difficulty for a time, and then began to cry. After she was soothed she was allowed to sit on the steps of the bench, out of sight of the crowd. She then said she remembered Louis Victor, who was taken from the Fold to the hospital; he was the sickest boy in the Fold, but when he went there first he was stout and looked healthy; she heard Emma Bowman tell Mrs. Cowley that the boys went to the girls' room at night, and heard Mrs. Cowley tell Emma to keep still and not bother her about such nonsense.

Lillie Hawes, a remarkably fragile child, with a sweet, refined expression, testified that she had been with Cowley ever since she was a year old. Although she looked so weak, she said she had to assist in carrying ashes and in sweeping. She was often hungry, and sought food outside the Fold. Mrs. Myers, who lives opposite the Fold, pitied the children, and gave them something to eat whenever they asked for it. Lillie said she and others would often steal out of the basement door of the Cowley dwelling at night and go over to Mrs. Myers's house. She and Rockwell Martin had also gone to bakeries and begged for buns. Lillie said she had been punished by the Cowleys by being locked up alone in a room. Once, while locked up, with only a piece of bread and a cup of water, she screamed so that the neighbors heard her. Mrs. Cowley took her out of the room and locked her up in a dark closet until she promised not to scream again. In the room and closet she had to lie upon the bare floor. Lillie was once sent into the cellar to get some coal, and it took her a long time to break the coal into bits of convenient size. When she returned up stairs Mr. Cowley met her and, taking the scuttle away from her, kicked it down stairs. He had a bag of crackers in his hand, and he used it to beat her for a long time.

Mary Metzler, who is 11 years old, testified that her mother is dead, and her father put her into the Fold last August. She knew that John Campbell visited the dormitory of the girls at night. She had told Mrs. Cowley about his visits, but she had simply said "Nonsense!" One night, after the boy had begun to make his visits in the dark, she was knocked out of her bed by some person. She was often hungry while in the Fold. She sometimes got something to eat from Mrs. Myers, and sometimes she found bits of bread and meat in the street. She had also often picked up apple-cores and eaten them. May said she would not like to go back to Mr. Cowley's. A handsome little blonde, with curly hair and earnest blue eyes, was the last witness called. Her name is Gussie Sweeny, and she is 12 years old. She and her three brothers and sisters were put into the Fold last August by their father, a poor man, who "works in a furnace." She said she had to help carry coal out of the cellar, for which service Mr. Cowley promised to pay her 3 cents. He never paid her. She got no education in the Fold, but she did get a sore head. The heads of her brothers and sisters likewise became sore. When Gussie was asked if she wanted to go back to Mr. Cowley, she responded "No, Sir," with so much emphasis that everybody in the court-room laughed heartily.

Mr. Delafield said there were other witnesses he would like to examine. As they were not in the court-room, he asked for an adjournment until Saturday at 1 P. M. The request was granted by Judge Donohue. On the motion of Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, Judge Donohue directed that John and Thomas Banks, Robert Woods, and Philip and Rockwell Martin should be given over to the custody of their parents. Mr. Gerry said he had ascertained that those boys were put into the Shepherd's Fold under misapprehension as to the character of that institution.

THE PENITENTIARY FIRE.

ONE OF THE CONVICTS SAYS HE SET FIRE TO THE SHOE SHOP.

The mystery surrounding the recent fire in the Penitentiary was partially cleared up yesterday by the confession of William Morris, a convict, that he had put a lighted match to some papers in the attic, and had ignited kerosene, which he sprinkled over the floor and against a door under the main stair-case of the building. Morris is a hunchback, and, being unable to do any work, was used as a messenger in the office of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. He was allowed to wander around the prison at will. He made the confession to Warden Shevlin, on Tuesday, but it was not made public until the Penitentiary Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday to make an investigation as to the cause of the fire. The committee met in the prison, with Supervisor Williamson in the Chair. Warden Shevlin told the committee that his suspicions had been aroused by the strange conduct of Morris ever since the fire, and that the convict on being subjected to a close cross-examination admitted that he had set fire to the place. To Fire Marshal Thorne Morris said that there had been talk among the prisoners about something that was to happen, but he would not disclose any names or particulars. *He said also he had informed two of the employes of the Bay* State Company that something was to happen. The matches with which he set fire to the place he got, he said, from Henry Green, an employe of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.

Henry Green was called and testified as follows: I know Morris, the runner; I have occasionally given him matches; I never knew it was against the rules; Saturday night I gave him a match, and I think he asked me for one on Monday; I think I gave him two; he said he wanted to have a smoke at dinner-time; I was aware that the prison furnished lights for men to smoke after meals.

To Supervisor Lauer—I am employed by the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company; Morris has sometimes acted in a strange manner.

To Supervisor Clark—I don't give matches to prisoners as a rule, but have given them to Morris occasionally; Warden Shevlin never knew that I gave him matches.

When asked if he thought the fire was the result of his giving a match to the prisoner, the witness said: "I do not; I don't think Morris ever set the building on fire."

Q.—Who did? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Henry Morris was then called and testified that he was 35 years of age and had been born in Brooklyn; was not in good health; did not know what was the matter with him; was in prison on a charge of criminal assault; was in prison once before for burglary; had been in on his last sentence 16 months; had been given matches by Green about 7:45 on the morning of the fire; was sitting on a box a few minutes after that when the idea of setting fire to the building occurred to him. The witness next described how he went up stairs to the attic to where a pile of paper lay, and touched a lighted match to it, after which he came down again, and going into the shed procured about two quarts of benzine, which he sprinkled on the floor under the stairs and ignited it. When asked what his object was in setting fire to the prison, he said he did not know; that his head had been affected lately. Morris also testified that Green had been in the habit of giving matches to other prisoners. This Green denied. The Supervisors' commitee decided that no blame could be attached to the prison authorities, and agreed to report in favor of rebuilding the shoe shop.

Fire Marshal Thorne will procure the indictment of Morris on a charge of arson. Morris does not look or act like an insane man, and, unless a general revolt was intended among the prisoners, of which at present there is no evidence, his motive in setting fire to the building is still a matter of mystery. The Bay State Shoe and Leather Company was heavily insured.

JOHN WOODWARD'S ESTATE IN TEXAS.

The Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton, President of the Howard University of Washington, accompanied by Mr. H. B. Thomas and Mr. J. Phillips, of this City, called on Mayor Cooper yesterday in relation to the will of John Woodward, a copy of which was published in THE TIMES on Monday. The officers of the university had petitioned the Mayor, praying him to select it as the beneficiary, under the will, of Mr. Woodward's interest in the vast area of land in Texas which he desired should be made the means of advancing the education of the colored people. After a formal introduction to the Mayor, Dr. Patton made a statement in regard to the location of the property and the title of the testator. He first traced the land on a large map of Texas, and then said: "The grant was made originally by the Mexican Government to Stephen Julian Wilson, in 1826. It embraced over *30,000,000 of acres, and was subject* to outstanding claims or other grants. Mr. Wilson made a grant of some of the lands, after which the remainder passed from him to Richard *Exeter, and the representatives of the latter* conveyed 5,000,000 acres to John Woodward. This grant is guaranteed under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, but it needs confirmation by Congress. We have petitioned you, Mr. Mayor," said Dr. Patton, "to name our university as the beneficiary of Mr. Woodward's interest in the property, whatever that may be—the power to do so having been conferred on you by the will. Our institution has been 10 years in existence, during which we have had 1,797 students in various departments. Over 1,500 of them have gone out to preach, to teach, and to practice its teachings. We have had students from 27 States, and we have now about 200 in the institution. On our rolls are 27 teachers who represent nine different denominations." After hearing this statement, the Mayor said he would give the matter proper consideration. A TIMES reporter subsequently had a conversation with Dr. Patton in relation to the grant, and in reply to various questions he said: "We consulted a lawyer in regard to the title of Mr. Woodward, and after examining some of the papers, he said he thought it would come out all right. There appears, however, to be one difficulty in the way. The property is now used as hunting-grounds by the Apaches and Comanches, and we suppose it must have been assigned to them by Congress through the Indian Bureau. But Congress would be more likely to deal generously with a benevolent institution like ours than with private individuals who might want the lands."

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

The New-York *Express*, speaking of the St. Nicholas Hotel, says: "In healthfulness and convenience of location, spacious and elegantly-furnished apartments, broad and cheerful corridors, and its incomparable system of ventilation, drainage, security and precaution against fire, this celebrated hotel is not surpassed by any house on the 'American plan' in New-York or elsewhere, and its table and attendance throughout are acknowledged as the very best. Its capacity is second to none in the City, having ample accommodations, as now arranged, for 500 to 600 guests.

The new café dining-room, recently fitted up, is a model of elegance and good taste. Here meals are served *à la carte* in the best style at very moderate prices, and from 5 to 7 P. M. a capital dinner, *table d'hôte*, with wine, can be obtained for $1, a convenience which seem to be fully appreciated by the business men of that part of the City."

A CHANGE IN SING SING PRISON.

Superintendent Pilsbury has issued an order to the Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison requiring the dismissal from that institution of all citizen laborers and mechanics, except foremen and teachers, who may be employed by the various contractors. There have been for a long time about 200 citizens employed working with the convicts under contracts. Mr. Pilsbury, in his order, says he considers it detrimental to the good discipline of such an institution that such a state of things should be allowed to exist. The temptations to both convict and citizen were great. The laundry contractors have complained that shirts, collars, &c., have frequently disappeared, and the other contractors have missed tools, &c. It is supposed that a general trading has been going on between these two classes of workmen. The citizens have been known to smuggle in to their convict fellow-laborers, papers, tobacco, liquors, and miscellaneous articles, and in return the convicts have given them, it is alleged, shirts, collars, cuffs, &c., they having no use for such things and greatly desiring the articles they would get in exchange. About 125 have already been discharged and more are to follow. The old lime-house, outside the prison walls, is being fitted up for Perry & Co., stove contractors, who will therein re-employ these citizens who have been discharged by this order.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. G. B. S. is informed that an acknowledgment of her contribution in aid of "Deneme" was printed in THE TIMES on Friday last.

Last night Central Office Detectives Dorey and McConnell arrested John A. Kelly, of Philadelphia, on a telegram from Deputy Marshal Frey, of Baltimore, who charges him with grand larceny.

The Receivers of the Oriental Savings Bank, which failed in 1877, are now paying a fourth dividend to the depositors, making 64 cents on the dollar thus far distributed. Further dividends are promised.

The Committee of Managers of the Westminster Kennel Club have selected April 27, 28, and 29 as the dates for holding their fourth annual dog show, and have leased the Madison-Square Garden for the purpose.

After dragging through the courts since July last the "Cleopatra" diamond case reached the Grand Jury yesterday, who, after a full investigation of the case, dismissed the complaint against Lynch and Mrs. Haney.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, Francis J. Reilly, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and John J. Breslin, foreman of Engine Company No. 33, were promoted to be Chiefs of Battalions.

There was a better demand for wheat for export yesterday, and Winter advanced 1½ to 2½, and Spring 2 to 3, cents a bushel. The other produce markets were all stronger in sympathy. Western and cable advices were more favorable.

Mrs. Louis Henops gave a large reception from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at her residence, No. 6 West Eighteenth-street. About 400 guests were present, and the affair was accounted one of the most enjoyable of the season.

Coroner Brady yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Mollie Brooks, the young woman who, on the 19th inst., committed suicide by taking morphine at No. 478 Third-avenue. The jury censured E. J. Smith, the druggist from whom the morphine was purchased, for selling it without a physician's prescription.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday placed on the regular list the following bonds of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Company: $500,000 Hannibal and Naples first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, and $254,000 Clarinda Branch on Omaha extension (St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern issue,) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds.

The Fire Commissioners decided yesterday to station an engine, a hook and ladder company, 12 firemen, and 8 horses on Blackwell's Island as soon as the Commissioners of Charities and Correction build an engine-house for their accommodation. The plans proposed for the building are similar to those upon which the house of Engine Company No. 19, in West Twenty-fifth-street, was built.

The first installment of 50,000 shares of *Central Pacific Railroad stock recently purchased from* Mr. C. P. Huntington by Jay Gould and others, is to be delivered to-day, and it is announced that the shares will be offered to the public at once at an upset price of between 80 and 85. The "sale" will probably be similar in all respects to the recent alleged sale of New-York Central stock by the same parties.

The four prisoners arrested by Assistant Sanitary Inspector Louis T. Brennan in his recent raid on the factory of the Bowker Fertilizing Company, at No. 81 Greenwich-street, were up for trial in the Special Sessions yesterday. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were fined as follows: Jabez W. Clay, manager, $250; Leonard C. Corey, superintendent, $100, and James C. Lyons and Jesse F. Dodge, employes, $25 each.

Among the real estate transfers yesterday was one from James Hay to William H. Vanderbilt, of one lot on the north-east corner of Sixty-eighth-street and Twelfth-avenue, for $1,900, and one from John C. Drumgoole to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the protection of homeless and destitute children, at the north-east corner of Great Jones-street and Lafayette-place, for the nominal consideration of $1.

Messrs. Clark & Seaman, of No. 86 West-street, the agents of the Cromwell Line, received a dispatch yesterday saying that the new steam-ship Louisiana, which was reported in THE TIMES of yesterday as ashore at the mouth of the Mississippi River, had discharged a portion of her cargo into lighters, and that she would probably be floated during the afternoon. It is thought that the vessel has sustained no damage.

The Second Assembly District German Republican Association met at No. 8 Duane-street last evening, Philip Betz presiding. The report of the committee condemning the recent arbitrary action of Mr. Morris Friedsam was unanimously adopted, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer was recognized as President of the Central Committee. Mr. Friedsam tendered his resignation in case he was not supported by the association, and it was accepted.

Patrick Farrell, a cotton-sampler, one of the men engaged in the gigantic cotton thefts, by which, it is claimed by the Cotton Exchange, the members of the trade were plundered of nearly half a million dollars' worth of property annually, was placed on trial, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Rollins. Farrell was indicted on the specific charge of having stolen cotton valued at $11 37 on Nov. 14. The jury found him guilty, and, at the request of his counsel, Judge Gildersleeve suspended sentence until Monday.

The new club reading-rooms of the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth-street and Sixth-avenue, were formally opened last evening with appropriate exercises. The rooms, which are handsomely furnished, are at No. 49 West Twentieth-street, and are designed for the use of the older boys and the young men of the parish, and to afford them a place where they can pass evenings of leisure in attractive and useful recreations. The rooms are to be open every evening from 7:30 o'clock to 10 o'clock. The Rector, the Rev. Henry Mottet, and a committee of the Church Trustees have the supervision of the new enterprise, which gives every promise of proving a success.

Samuel Rosenberg was arrested in Second-avenue yesterday at 4 A. M., on suspicion of having committed a burglary. He carried a small sachel, containing several key-checks marked "Herman Herzog," two gold rings, and some visiting-cards bearing Mr. Herzog's name. He said that he was a traveling salesman in the employ of Mr. Herzog, and claimed acquaintance with Coroner Ellinger and other well-known gentlemen. When Rosenberg was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court *his head was cut and bleeding, and it was supposed that he had attempted to commit suicide* by beating his brains out against the walls of his cell in the station-house. In the absence of Mr. Herzog, he was committed for further examination.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Aural and Ophthalmic Institute, No. 46 East Twelfth-street, yesterday, the annual report of the physicians was read. It shows that during the last year 5,167 new patients were treated—4,266 afflicted with diseases of the eye and 901 with diseases of the ear; 412 important operations were performed, 61 of beginning cataract, (successful in 60 cases;) 46 operations of the iris, 96 of squint, and 43 operations on the ear. The institute, which consists of a dispensary, a hospital, and a school of ophthalmonosology, &c., has been improved by erecting a new laboratory. In the hospital 85 paying patients were treated. The income derived therefrom is the main source for the support of the institute, which was founded in 1869.

BROOKLYN.

The congregation of the Clason-Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Duryea was Pastor when he accepted a call from Boston, has called to the pastorate the Rev. David R. Fraser, at present Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Buffalo.

Some time ago a canal-boat Captain named Dougherty obtained a judgment for $5,000 against ex-Alderman Gardiner for assault and battery. The judgment was returned unsatisfied, and a judgment was then issued against the body of the defendant. He was arrested and placed in Raymond-Street Jail, the Sheriff refusing to accept the bail tendered. Yesterday, Gardiner was taken before Judge Gilbert, and the Sheriff's return to the writ was that the sureties offered by Gardiner were women. The Judge at once dismissed the writ, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

Peter H. Wade, a truckman, residing in Grand-street, New-York, was brought before Justice Courtney, yesterday, on a charge of bigamy. Wade was married to his first wife in 1874, and left her in November, 1879. He claims that he was induced to marry a Miss Rera on New Year's night while he was intoxicated. Mrs. Wade No. 1 charges that Miss Rera had a husband living in England when she married Wade, and is, therefore, guilty of bigamy. Miss Rera, or Mrs. Wade No. 2, cannot be found by the Police. Wade pleaded guilty, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Judge Pratt has issued a mandamus, ordering Supervisor David Quackenbush, of the Town of East Chester, to accept the sureties of Matthew Horan, late Receiver of Taxes of that town, and reinstate him in office, or show cause next Monday why he should not do so. Supervisor Quackenbush, on Monday evening last, refused to accept Mr. Horan's sureties, and appointed John C. Rankin a Receiver of Taxes in his place, he having acceptable bondsmen.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Brady, a resident of Tottenville, Staten Island, was struck by a backing oil train, yesterday afternoon, at Port Johnson, and thrown beneath the wheels, instantly killing him.

A further hearing of the Lewis will case was had at No. 40 Wall-street, New-York, yesterday. William H. Guion, of Williams & Guion, and James H. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank, testified that they had transacted business with Mr. Lewis and considered him of sound mind. They regarded his investments as shrewd. Mr. Morrison instanced one case in particular in which Mr. Lewis had cleared $10,000 by one transaction in Panama stock in 1872, when it was thought he would be fortunate if he came out whole. The case was then adjourned.

Within a brief period 200 pounds of new copper sheathing has been stripped from the Erie freight floats at Jersey City. Yesterday, four of the alleged thieves were captured. They gave their names as James Powers, aged 18; James Reilly, aged 16; Michael Cox, aged 15, and Frederick Ward, aged 14. They were committed. They all reside in Jersey City.

The defalcation of City Treasurer Kamena, of Hoboken, was before Master in Chancery Williams, at Jersey City, yesterday. Cashier Lillienthal, of the First National Bank of Hoboken, identified a number of checks that had been paid by the bank. The printed minutes of the Common Council during Kamena's term were admitted as evidence by agreement of counsel. The hearing was then adjourned.

Joseph Wolf, of Evona, N. J., was shot in the street on Tuesday night, as he alleged, by a large man whom he described, and who, he alleged, had robbed him of all his money as he lay upon the ground in a semi-conscious state. Several arrests were made, but Wolf could not identify any of the suspected persons. Yesterday, County Physician Terrill expressed the opinion that Wolf had shot himself. Later in the day Wolf confessed that he had shot himself, but refused to give any reason. His wound is thought to be fatal. Wolf is only 19 years old.

THE MARKET FIGHT.

THIRD WARD PROPERTY-OWNERS CALLING ON CONTROLLER KELLY.

The Committee of Seventy-eight, appointed by the property-owners and business men around Washington Market to present to Controller Kelly their petition for the return of the farmers' wagons, met in Smith & McNeil's Hotel yesterday afternoon for organization and action. Andrew Little was elected Chairman, but he resigned in favor of A. R. Wetmore. Mr. Welsh, the Secretary of the association, announced that he had called on John Kelly, who had expressed his willingness to meet the committee during the afternoon. The signatures to the petition, Mr. Welsh said, numbered about 3,000, and they represented the most substantial men of the down-town wards. Mr. Price wanted to know whether the action of the committee was to stop with the presentation of the petition to the Controller.

Mr. Samuel H. Everett said that what was needed was a new market, and if the gentlemen present would only combine to build one which would be a credit to the City, and afford the proper facilities for business, they could defy the Ninth Ward, Assemblyman Deane, and Alderman Goodwin. The first action of the committee should be the preparation of a bill for presentation to the Legislature, providing for the rebuilding of Washington Market, and asking for a block of ground to accommodate the produce wagons. "After the proper accommodations have been provided for the farmers," said *Mr. Everett, "we can ask them to come back to* us with some show of reason."

Messrs. Welsh, Kimball, and Little said that the committee had met for a specific purpose, which was to present the petition to Controller Kelly, and that they had no authority to draft a bill of the kind suggested by Mr. Everett. The latter then moved that the committee proceed in a body to Mr. Kelly's office, and the motion was carried. They formed in procession, double file, and marched to the New Court-house. They entered the outer office of the Controller, which they filled, although the entire committee was not present. In about 10 minutes, Mr. Kelly appeared and took his seat at the desk of one of his clerks. He was smiling, and in a good-humored mood. Mr. Wetmore presented him the petition, and asked him to read it. He unrolled some 20 feet of the document, glanced smilingly at Mr. Wetmore, and said that it was too long to read just then, but he would hear any remarks which the committee might have to make. Messrs. Little, McNeil, Kimball, Thorne, Welsh, Patton, Wetmore, Holly, Everett, and Price briefly addressed the Controller, setting forth their grievances on account of the removal of the farmers' wagons. The arguments urged for the return of the wagons were the same as those adduced in the different meetings of the association, and have all been published in detail in THE TIMES, with the exception of that of Mr. Holly, who is an insurance agent. That gentleman said that he had been 30 years in the insurance business, and for the last 18 years he had been located on the corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets. This was the first time that he had ever heard that the farmers' wagons were an obstruction to fire-engines. The fact was that there was no section of New-York where fires so seldom occurred as around Washington Market, and he attributed this to the fact that there were always men on watch there, the merchants by day, and the farmers by night, so that a fire, if it did occur, was discovered in its incipiency. The farmers were the best protection from fire that property could possibly have in that neighborhood.

Mr. Kelly listened, as he said, attentively to the arguments, and then announced that he would make all the inquiry possible on the subject, and if a sub-committee was appointed he would give them the result of his deliberations in about 10 days. The ordinance establishing the Gansevoort Market had been passed by the Common Council, he said, with a view to providing for the farmers a place where they could sell their produce, and be exempt from arrest by the Police. Many of them had been arrested at the old stand on the complaint of merchants, and they were frequently fined. They had made application to the Sinking Fund Commission to have the fines refunded on the ground that they paid the City for the privilege of standing in the streets, and the fines had been refunded. He felt sure that so large a delegation of property-owners would not be present unless they thought that an injury had been done to themselves and their property, and he would take immediate steps to investigate the matter thoroughly. Having thus unburdened himself, Mr. Kelly bowed the committee out.

HENRY P. DECHERT'S ARREST.

Henry P. Dechert, formerly Secretary of the Reorganization Committee of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, who was arrested for alleged conversion and misapplication of some of the bonds left for deposit with the Central Trust Company, is held in Ludlow-Street Jail under $4,000 bail, a motion to vacate the order of arrest having been denied by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court. The suit was brought against him by William R. Lockwood, of South Norwalk, to recover $4,000. Mr. Lockwood, in his affidavit, alleges that he left four one thousand-dollar *bonds of the railroad company with Mr.* Dechert, who promised to deposit them for him in the Central Trust Company, in pursuance of the scheme for reorganization, and received a receipt from Mr. Dechert. On Dec. 17, 1879, Mr. Lockwood wrote to Mr. Dechert for the bonds or a certificate of deposit of the Trust Company, but Mr. Dechert put the matter off, promising to see him, and finally went to South Norwalk and offered to buy the bonds himself for 70 per cent. of the face value, or $2,800, which was agreed to, payment to be made Jan. 10, 1880. The money was not forthcoming, and Mr. Dechert asked frequently, by letter, up to Jan. 21, to defer the payment. Mr. Lockwood learned that Mr. Dechert did not have the bonds, but had converted them to his own use seven months previous, they having been deposited with the Trust Company by one J. G. Brown, whose address was care of H. P. Dechert, on June 21, 1879, the certificates being negotiable. Mr. Lockwood being unable to get either his bonds or his money, brought suit to recover their value, or $4,000.

BENJAMIN C. BOGERT'S WILL.

Benjamin C. Bogert, the defaulter, at the time he died, was possessed of some personal property in this City, and yesterday his sons took the preliminary steps toward obtaining possession of it. An exemplified copy of his will, which was recently admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of Bergen County, N. J., was filed yesterday in the office of the Surrogate of this County, and the sons as Executors under the will, applied for letters testamentary. The will is very brief. It was executed March 3, 1874, and, after requiring that all his just debts and funeral expenses be first paid, the testator bequeathes to his beloved wife Maria Jane all the remainder of his estate, and appoints his wife and his son, John B. Bogert, Executrix and Executor, respectively. In a codicil dated Feb. 13, 1879, he confirms the will, and makes his son, Henry Myers Bogert, an additional co-Executor.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Gallia, for Liverpool.—James Burrows, Miss F. B. Burton, Sylvester Brush, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Banker and niece, Miss Banker, J. R. Burrows, James Burnett, E. T. Hamilton Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Crowelling, Miss Carrie C. Crowelling, the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, Mrs. Coleridge and infant, J. E. Carroll, O. T. Cook, Mr. Cook, H. Cutting, Mr. De Cordova, T. T. Dwight, Ulysse Defervimont, G. P. Dodge, Charles Ensign, S. Euen, Miss Kittie Forbes, Mrs. Fothergill, William Fowler, Mrs. Fowler, Max Freund, M. Frankfurt, Joseph Fitch, Miss Fowler, E. Green, W. S. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hoquet, Jr., and infant, William Hodgkinson, F. L. James, J. A. James, Carl Klusener, H. Kruger, L. W. Leeds, Miss F. B. Martin, J. F. Macklein, W. L. Minnerly, Clarkson N. Potter, Miss Eleanor Potter, Miss Peck, James W. Preston, J. R. Porter, J. P. M. Richards, E. H. Roelofs, Charles Rose, R. R. R. Schuyler, E. Quetton St. George, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Scott, Samuel A. Smith, Miss Sarah E. Schuyler, Charles Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. William Thorn, William Tweed, John Timoney, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Townsend, Gabriel Von Dulm, Mrs. Von Dulm, Enrique Vigande, Charles N. Whitman, M. D. Wells, John Wright, C. H. White, F. B. Lord, Henry De Morgan, C. Andrews, John Brown, Miss G. S. Dwight, Dr. H. G. Echeverria, George T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gibson.

In steam-ship Greece, for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barrett, Henry Barrett, Jr., Fred Vern, W. J. Ballard, James Gleese, Mrs. John Ottaway, the Rev. Dr. Lee, F. Matter, Frank Heaney, A. Simmonds, John Owens, the Rev. A. J. Pike.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Worth, Miss Tuthey, Major Hassan, Major Abouharam, Lieut. Vassif, Lieut. Asmis, Lieut. Aly.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Saratoga, from Havana.—Gen. and Mrs. A. S. Webb and son, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Bartlett, George M. Otis, E. Falk, F. M. De Acosta, S. S. Ross, C. H. Sato, C. C. Miller, Clymer Byerly, M. Benyan, Julius Lopez, De Miguel M. De Zaya, Mrs. E. De Zaya, J. Ehrmann, A. D. Rohlmann, R. Gonzalez, M. Jaegruet, J. Westland, Joaquin Lopez, G. Lopez.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—Capt. E. B. Andros, G. Bogardus, the Rev. Denis Bradley, Thomas Browning, Gustav Cordua, Fred Lebrecht, P. Franco, Jonathan Hague, M. B. Hansell, Frank G. Harris, Dr. Paget Biggs, G. W. Kerr, C. A. McMaster, the Rev. P. O. Loughlin, the Rev. Victor Randbaher and lady, John Stinson, John R. Wood.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:13 | Sun sets.....5:14 | Moon rises..7:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:36 | Gov. Island...5:45 | Hell Gate...11:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore via Camden, J. S. Krems; Henry Edye, (Belg.,) Eyken, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; General Whitney, Coleman, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Elsamore, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; George W. Clyde, Winnett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; Elysia, (Br.,) Harris, London, Henderson Bros.; Greece, (Br.,) Pearce, London, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Condron, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; J. W. Garrett, Foster, Baltimore via Camden, J. S. Krems; Silesia, (Ger.,) Ludwig, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Alexander Marshall, Gardner, London, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Eulomene, (Br.,) Monnier, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; J. W. Wendt, (Ger.,) Laas, London, Hermann Koop & Co.; Hope, Curtis, Hong Kong, S. P. Buck & Co.

Barks Mindet, (Norw.,) Sorrensen, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Kennard, Downing, Cardenas, F. Talbot & Co.; J. R. M., (Br.,) Roberts, Aulles, John G. Seager; Commerce, Ryder, Matanzas, Lunt Bros.; Castello Dragone, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Castellamare, Slocovich & Co.; Victoria, (Span.,) Marrero, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe and Las Palmas, R. Menacha; Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Arnesen, Amsterdam, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.; Hovea, (Aust.,) Pasavia, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Elizabeth, (Swed.,) Lockner, Redon, Benham, Boyesen, Pickering & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hudson, Freeman, New-Orleans Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship City of Savannah, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to George Yonge.

Steam-ship Lone Star, Quick, New-Orleans Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Bogert & Morgan.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Hulphers, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) McKay, Liverpool Jan. 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Jan. 17, via Moville 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Flamborough, (Br.,) Fraser, St. Thomas Jan. 14, Ponce 15th, Mayaguez 16th, Aguadilla 17th, Arecibo 18th, St. John 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co.

Steam-ship Stag, (Br.,) Bulmon, Newcastle Jan. 12, with mdse. to G. A. & E. Meyer—vessel to John G. Seager.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Sundberg, Havana Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Amerique, (Fr.,) Jouclas, Havre Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Louis de Bebian.

Steam-ship Nereus, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Campbell, London Jan. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Ship Warsaw, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ritchie, Cork 30 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Ship Triumphant, (of Boston,) Gibbons, Havre 32 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Angvald, (Norw.,) Larsen, Honfleur 38 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Deintre, St. Pierre 17 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Cohasa, (of Boston,) Howes, San Francisco July 30, via Wilmington, Cal., Sept. 12, with mdse. to order—vessel to W. T. Coleman.

Bark Henry A. Bernham, (of Boston,) York, New-Orleans 18 ds., with cotton to Ranger & Putnam—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Brig Laura B. Sherrard, of and 7 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to John Boynton's Sons—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Transit, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Owen, London 55 ds., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Maria, (Ger.,) Reiners, Valparaiso 105 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Burgermeister Kerstein, (Ger.,) Ehrenreich, Bahia 44 ds., with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jane, (of St. John, N. B.,) Heaney, London 14 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Union, Vives, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to H. E. Sprague.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Curacao 18 ds., in ballast to D. A. De Lima & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Range, St. Pierre 17 ds., with sugar to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbadoes 18 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N.N.W.; cloudy; at City Island, light, N.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Henry Edye, for Antwerp; Gallia, for Liverpool; Humbert, for London; Rhiwinda, for Cardiff; General Whitney, for New-Orleans; City of Columbus, for Savannah; George W. Clyde, for Charleston; Richmond, for Richmond; ships Lavinia, for Bremen; E. B. Gilchrist and Plymouth Rock, for London; Spartan, for San Francisco; barks Alfredo, for Genoa; Isa, for Lisbon; Garella, for Bristol; Eliza G., for Queenstown; Ellis, for Cardenas; brig Wild Wave, for Riva de Sella; schrs. A. J. Alcott, Abbie Holmes, Frank Leaming, and L. A. Orr, for ——.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Glaucus, for Boston; ship Trimountain, for Bremen; bark Alice Campbell, for Sierra Leone; brigs J. L. Stewart, for Windsor, N. S.; Catharine Morris, for Hantsport, N. S., and all vessels anchored at City Island, bound out.

SPOKEN.

Jan. 13, lat. 46 20, lon. 26 30, bark Louis Walsh, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool.

Jan. 27, lat. 40 20, lon. 38, ship Magdalena, (Ger.,) bound E.; all well.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sld. 22d inst., Olga; 23th inst., Cumberland, Capt. Farquhar; Nipote Ascanio, Carlo Delap, last two for New-York; 26th inst., Forest City, Maria Anna, Shakespere, Practicos, Icarus, Bromerhaven; 27th inst., Lord Lytton, last two for New-York; Roma dal, Erling Skjalsden, Sylphiden, Oracle; 28th inst., Duke of Northumberland.

Arr. 25th inst., Atauifo, G. S. Penry, Vilasar; 27th inst., Tabor, Capt. Que; Hesse Darmstadt, S. S. Thomas, Gharmer, Nahor, Wanland, Garibou, Washusett.

The steam-ship Blythswood, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-Orleans Dec. 30, has arr. at Havre.

The steam-ship Highbury, (Br.,) Capt. Garson, from Philadelphia Jan. 7, has arr. at Bremen.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The National Line steam-ship Erin, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Jan. 15, for this port, arr. off Deal at noon to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Gellert, Capt. Kuhlewein, from New-York Jan. 15, via Plymouth, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Brooks, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 28.—The National Line steam-ship France, Capt. Robinson, from New-York Jan. 14, arrived here at 12 o'clock Monday night, the 24th inst., on her way to London.

Arr. 28th inst., ship South American, Capt. Knowles, from San Francisco.

Wei De Meyer's
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Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is unquestionably the only known cure for this infectious malady. It is not merely a local relief, but a constitutional cure, by insensitive absorption, at any stage before consumption sets in. It is the most important medical discovery since vaccination.

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by druggists, or delivered to any address, at $1 50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh is mailed free to anybody. D. B. Dewey & Co., Agents, No. 46 Dey-st., N. Y.

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I am now importing deep yellow, clear green, and handsome marked canaries for breeding; and also fine goldfinches for mule breeding. Breeding cages, best kind, with nest and dishes, No. 1, $2; No. 2, $1 50; No. 3, two nests, "Mormon" cages, $3. Holden's (new) "Book on Birds," 128 pages, 80 illustrations; all about mating, raising, care, sent post-paid for 25 cents, stamps. C. H. HOLDEN, No. 237 6th-av., near 23d st., New-York. Also, stores in Boston and Providence.

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